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No. 21,544 號肆拾肆百伍仟壹萬式第 日壹初月柒年卯丁 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JULY 29th, 1927. 伍拜禮 日廿月柒年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.55	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	6.46	—	—	9.24	10.18	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.46
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.35	10.29	12.20	1.31	—	—	4.57
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.49	10.43	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.53	10.48	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.03	10.56	12.48	2.01	—	—	5.23
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.38	—	—	10.14	11.07	12.59	2.12	—	—	5.34
Shamshui ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.05	10.14	11.07	12.59	2.12	3.18	3.40	5.34
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	8.40	—	—	8.30
Shamshui ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.16	—	—	8.51	—	—	8.41
Shamshui ...Arr.	7.14	8.01	10.13	10.49	11.09	11.40	8.00	4.17	4.45	5.52
Fanning ...Dep.	7.21	8.08	10.20	10.54	—	—	11.47	3.07	4.34	5.59
Fanning ...Arr.	7.28	8.15	10.27	—	—	—	11.51	3.12	4.38	6.03
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.28	8.22	10.29	—	—	—	12.02	3.23	4.58	6.13
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.40	8.27	10.43	11.06	—	—	12.07	3.28	4.53	6.18
Shatin ...Dep.	7.53	8.40	10.56	—	—	—	12.20	3.39	4.56	6.29
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	8.07	8.53	11.09	—	—	—	12.33	3.51	5.08	6.41
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.13	8.58	11.14	11.51	11.49	12.33	3.57	5.14	5.41	6.47

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	10.15	—	6.15
Shatin ...Arr.	8.40	11.10	4.15	7.10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin ...Dep.	8.15	9.00	—	5.00
Fanning ...Arr.	7.10	9.55	6.55	5.55

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WEEK-END

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8.00 A.M. "SUI AN" 3.00 P.M. "TAISHAN"
9.00 A.M. "TAISHAN" 4.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
MONDAY, 1st AUGUST (BANK HOLIDAY).
9.00 A.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion) 8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI" 4.00 P.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion)
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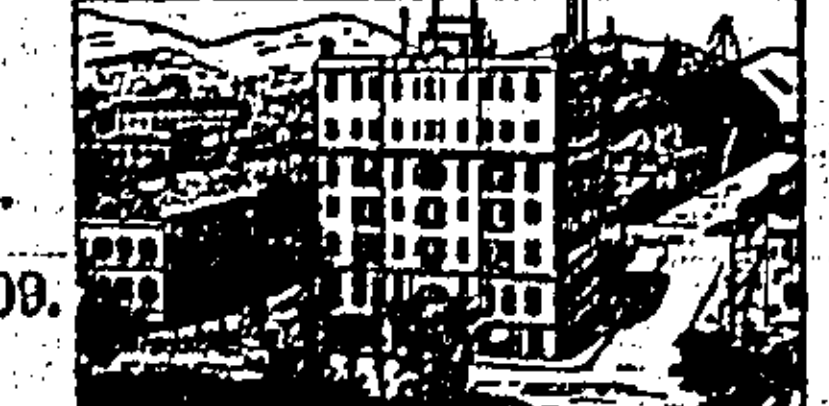
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EARL CADOGAN'S DEBTS.

Earl Cadogan appeared in the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination before Mr. Registrar Warrington. In his statement of affairs the Earl returned £48,488 liabilities and no assets.

Examined by the Official Receiver, the Earl said that he had failed on two previous occasions, both as Viscount Chelsea. The first bankruptcy was in May 1910, but in the following July the adjudication was annulled as his father had paid all debts in full.

The second bankruptcy, which was due to betting and gambling losses and to extravagance, occurred in November 1911. His liabilities then amounted to £23,914 and his assets were valued at £2,375. He had not applied for his discharge, but the trustees of the Cadogan Settled Estates had since paid the trade creditors in full and also remitted to him voluntary payments amounting to £19,500, which together with the remissions in respect of his assets, had enabled the Earl to meet the bankruptcy to pay dividends equal to 7s. 6d. in the £ on admitted claims totalling £25,575.

Debts Paid by Trustees.

The Earl attributed his present bankruptcy to losses by gambling at cards and by betting on horse races, to extravagance during the past 19 months, and to heavy interest on borrowed money. He also stated that the trustees of the Cadogan Settled Estates had been in the habit of paying his debts. After the bankruptcy petition was served the trustees communicated with him to the effect that they refused to pay the debt in question.

The Official Receiver: There must have been some limit set by the trustees on your spending—I do not think that there was a limit. Once a month all his accounts were sent in and they were paid. He had always disclosed everything to the trustees, although he did not include the interest on borrowed money.

Chemist-de-fer.

He borrowed £1,000, which he paid to a Major Taylor in part payment of a loss of £1,940 at chemist-de-fer. He lost that amount in one night at the major's residence. He also gave the major a bill for £1,000 which was discounted with a "finance" firm.

When the bill fell due Major Taylor came to see him, bringing with him another person, who said he came from Margate, and was, he (the Earl) believed, the representative of another firm of money-lenders. This person told him that his firm would lend enough money to meet the bill.

He (the Earl) then borrowed £1,000 from this firm, which he gave to the "finance" firm to take up the bill discounted by Major Taylor. In respect of the £1,000 loan he gave a promissory note for £1,000 which was eventually paid in full out of moneys obtained from other money-lenders, who advanced £2,500 in respect of promissory notes for £2,000.

The Official Receiver: So the original loan is now beginning to mount up?—Yes.
After the loss of the £1,940 he continued to gamble although not much in the hope of righting himself, but he lost every time. Then he borrowed again from money-lenders, with whom he had extensive transactions.

The Official Receiver: When you first borrowed from a certain firm did you make representations to them as to blackmail?—No.
The Earl also denied the suggestion that he informed them that his income was £45,000 a year. In fact, the firm's representative knew that he was an undischarged bankrupt. All the money-lenders knew it.

In the middle of June of last year he began to bet fairly heavily. His largest bet had been £100. The Official Receiver: Did you suddenly take to this betting as a result of your losses at cards?—Yes.

I suppose on balance you lost heavily as a result?—Yes, on balance.
The amount of such loss was, he thought, about £1,000.
It was true that he once won that sum on a race, but that money was paid to another person on a bill.

In reply to the Registrar the Earl asserted that in some instances money-lenders had charged him 600 per cent. to 700 per cent. interest. The Registrar ordered the examination to be concluded.

12,500 TONS OF TREES A WEEK.

HOLLAND'S BIGGEST "NURSERY."

WHAT IT SENDS TO BRITAIN.

THE HAGUE.

Not only has Holland its famous bulb fields, which supply most of the world with tulips, narcissi, hyacinths, gladioli, and so forth, but, in the small village of Boekoop, it has what are probably the largest "tree nurseries" in the world.

With inferior roads and no railway nearer than five miles away, this village exports to 21 European States and to the United States, South America, Canada, Australia, and various parts of Africa an immense variety of saplings. The size of its trade may be gauged by considering that to America alone in the export season a shipload of 15,000 tons per week is sent, a similar quantity going to Britain, and smaller quantities to other countries.

Boekoop is a good centre for this trade because the ground is recovered from what was once a lake of considerable size though of no great depth, and is therefore generally moist. The village is built among canals which remain over from this lake, and one main route out of Boekoop towards Leyden runs by itself only wide enough for a single vehicle.

For English Parks.

The chief exports to England are young rhododendrons, of which large quantities go to Yorkshire for further cultivation and subsequent planting in the parks of Leeds, Sheffield, Middlesbrough, and other towns. Other trees and shrubs cultivated in large numbers are roses, azaleas, conifers in a number of varieties, evergreens, and clematis. Sixty years ago scarcely anything but fruit trees was cultivated. The trade with North America is increasing rapidly.

The trade is a "slow" one, and some of the fields, containing anything from five to fifteen thousand roots, are left for three, four, five or ten years without a single tree being taken up or sold. Each of the seven hundred nurseriesmen is therefore something of a capitalist, though the number of hands employed is small, and with the lesser tradesmen consists only of members of the family.

Grafting is practised largely, and every year a number of new varieties are produced, particularly among the rhododendrons.

PETROL MONOPOLY.

TO BE ASSIGNED BY SPAIN TO HIGHEST BIDDER.

MADRID.

The new State monopoly of the petroleum industry is to be worked by the Spanish company making the most desirable bid. The company is to be guaranteed a minimum dividend of 5 per cent. and all over 10 per cent. goes to the State. The company's monopoly is to last 20 years, and the capital and all interests in it will be Spanish, except that 10 per cent. of foreign employees will be allowed.

The minimum capital will be 125,000,000 pesetas (nearly £4,500,000), of which 30 per cent. will be advanced by the State as free capital.
All existing petroleum interests are to be bought by the State immediately. Bids will be received during a period of two months from now.

DANISH KING INSULTED.

COMMUNIST RIOTER ARRESTED.

COPENHAGEN, June 28th.

Police dispersed Communists who demonstrated today at Aarhus, when the King and Queen of Denmark landed from the royal yacht Dannebrog on their way to Malmoeborg Castle, their summer residence.

A crowd of Communists boarded a railway wagon, from where was displayed a banner which read: "Give money to the unemployed instead of spending it on royal journeys." One of the Communists delivered a speech in which he abused the King violently. The leader of the Communists was arrested.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

Today.

Garrison School Annual Prize Distribution, H.V.D.C. Drill Hall, 3 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King-Edward Hotel, 8 p.m.
Lawn Tennis League:—"C" Division: H.K.C.C. v. S.C.A.A. H.K. Baseball League: Philippines v. Japanese, Happy Valley Diamond, 5.15 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:—"Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better O": Concert, 7 p.m.
Peak Club Annual Meeting, 8 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "That Royle Girl."
World Theatre: "The Alaskan."
Star Theatre: "The Street of Forgotten Men."
Principal Mails—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Hakusan Maru). Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Arfura), 2.30 p.m.

Saturday.

Accession of King Victor Emmanuel, 111, of Italy, 1900.
Golf: Happy Valley Summer Meeting.
Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: Craigengower C.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Kowloon C.C. v. Police R.C.; Tai Po R.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C. Division II: East Point R.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; Club de Recreio, Tai Po R.C.; Royal Hong Yacht Club v. Kowloon C.C.; Civil Service C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.
Lawn Tennis League:—"A" Division: I.R.C. v. U.S.R.C. "B" Division: K.C.C. v. University. "C" Division: K.C.C. v. Craigengower C.C.
H.K. Baseball League: H.K.B.C. v. Club de Recreio, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Lunch Picnic. Lunch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. Bathing.
Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic & Service team, Sookunpoo, 4.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s: Grand Concert for Servicemen, Theatre Royal, 6.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
2nd Night Fete, Victoria Recreation Club, 9 p.m.
5th Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipes and Drummers, 1st Bn., The Cameronians, Lee Gardens (1st and 2nd), 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "That Royle Girl."
World Theatre: "The Alaskan."
Star Theatre: "The Street of Forgotten Men."
Principal Mails—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, letters only (Oldenburg). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Hakusan Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

7th Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Happy Valley Summer Meeting.
Inter-Departmental Bowls:—Prison v. Sanitary Dept., Police R.C. green, 3.30 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League Match, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Open-air Concert by Band of Queen's Royal Regiment, Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach, 5 p.m.
After-dinner dance, Lee Gardens.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:—"Men's Meetings: "Cheer O": 7.45 p.m.; "Better O": 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."
World Theatre: "A Woman of the World."
Star Theatre: "The Clash of the Wolves."
Principal Mails—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, papers only (Kum Sang).

Monday.

Bank Holiday.
Annual Golf Picnic of St. Peter's Y.M.C. Lunch leaves Queen's Pier, 11.30 a.m., and Kowloon, 11.45 a.m.
Golf: Happy Valley Summer Meeting.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."
World Theatre: "A Woman of the World."
Star Theatre: "The Clash of the Wolves."
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LORD GREY ON BOLSHEVIK POLICY.

WHY WORLD REVOLUTION WILL FAIL.

LEAVE RUSSIA ALONE.

A searching analysis of the Soviet policy of world revolution was made, and the reasons for which it must, he considered, fail were given by Viscount Grey of Faldon, addressing members of the Aldwych Club at luncheon at the Connaught Rooms.

Moscow, Lord Grey said, differed from every other country in the world in pursuing a policy of world revolution, and interfering with the affairs of other nations. That policy was bound to fail in Britain; where personal liberty had been enjoyed for centuries, and where Parliamentary Government had its root deep in the life of the people.

Regarding the wisdom of breaking off relations with Russia, Lord Grey said that it was very difficult to give a final opinion, but "undoubtedly the British Government had an overwhelming case for what they did." For the future, however, he had no doubts that the essential for the resuming of negotiations "should be that the policy of world revolution is professedly and practically abandoned."

POLICY FOR THE FUTURE.

Viscount Grey, who was introduced by Sir Charles Wakefield as a "loyal and unselfish servant of the Empire," outlined the reasons which, he declared, would inevitably bring about the failure of the Russian policy of world revolution, especially in this country. "In the first place," he said, "to upset an democracy like ours, where personal liberty and Parliamentary representative government have been established for centuries, is a very different thing from upsetting the Liberal régime of Kerensky, which had not got its roots into the country."

Breaking Down in China.

"The policy of world revolution will fail because it is anti-national. That is why it was breaking down in China. It is interesting to observe what has taken place in China as regards the relations between the Chinese Nationalists and the Russians. The agents of the Soviet Government plunged into the revolution in China with the object of establishing Communism. But the movement in China is a great national movement, reflecting a great national spirit; and the Chinese found out that the influence of the Soviet Government in China has been used, not for Chinese Nationalism, but for the purposes of the Soviet Government. Even the Nationalists are beginning to see that the influence of Moscow is inconvenient, because it cares nothing for Chinese Nationalism, only for Russian Communism."

Another reason why Communism would fail in Britain was that it was essentially anti-economic, and was bound to cause great poverty and distress. In Russia more than 90 per cent. of the population were peasants. The Bolsheviks had tried to apply Communism to the peasants, and had failed. "One could play tricks with economics on a small percentage of the population for a short time. The impression we had got was that the economics of Bolshevism had been disastrous."

"Bolshevism," Lord Grey declared, "will fail because it is run to a great extent by fanatics. Bolshevism fanaticism is not religious but anti-religious, wishing to destroy all religion. Any thing which proposes to scrap the past, and say that religious movements count for nothing, or that the old ideas of morality are to be superseded and go—any movement which is working on these lines is working to deprive humanity of something which it will always crave and to which it will always aspire. In that way it is bound to fail."

Turning to the problems of the relationship of the outside world with Moscow, Lord Grey said that

the step which the Government took in breaking off relations presented an interesting problem about which we should like to know more. Early in the year, when there was a debate in the House of Lords, the Government had a perfectly overwhelming case for breaking with the Soviet. When things could neither be cured nor endured one had to pretend. That, he thought, was what the Government was doing up to the time of the Arcos raid.

Provoking a Rupture.

"That step," observed Lord Grey, "was not intended by our Government to be a prelude to war. I am sure that it cannot be so, because there is no means of going to war with the Soviet Government, which has no means of going to war with us. But in Russia the Soviet Government is using the rupture to impress the people with the notion that Great Britain does intend to make war upon them. There are signs that the Russian people are getting a little tired of the energies of their Government being directed to a policy of world revolution. If the Soviet Government could persuade them they are going to be attacked it would begin to create a national feeling, which it would endeavour to strengthen by making out that the Soviet Government is the real national party which is defending Russian interests. It is because of this use which is being made of the rupture that I sometimes wonder whether the Soviet Government itself was not rather anxious to provoke the rupture."

Regarding our policy in the future, Lord Grey urged that it should be, as far as the internal affairs of Russia were concerned, to leave the Soviet absolutely alone. "I believe," he re-remarked, "that the policy of trying to keep up a European common front against the Soviet is an entire mistake. Every country should deal with Communism within its own frontiers and with Communist propaganda in any way it thinks fit. I was a great mistake, when the Armistice was concluded in 1918, that European countries did not leave Russia absolutely alone. There are people who said that it was a mistake to break with Russia the other day. There is a good deal to be said on both sides, but the thing has been done, and I hope no British Government, of whatever party, will resume relations on any footing that are not genuine and sincere. The essential for the resuming of relations with Moscow should be that the policy of world revolution should be professedly and practically abandoned by a Government pursuing, in profession and practice, Russian national aims and interests. Let that be the primary condition of any resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia; because unless that condition is clearly understood and secured, the relations which any Government may try to re-establish with the Soviet Government at Moscow are bound to end in deception, disappointment, and failure."

Viscount Grey concluded by paying a warm tribute to the Press. For several years past reading with his own eyes had been so laborious and difficult that he had been unable to read anything in extension, and it had made him aware of one great merit of the English Press—the admirable way in which, in a short compass, a man suffering from the disability under which he suffered could keep in touch with all the most important things that were going on in the world. It was no mean intellectual feat for it to give summaries and short articles which omitted everything which is unimportant, and which, at the same time, gave the maximum of what is important. It had been brought home to him what a great work was being done by the Press.

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 237.

1.—Parades.

No parades will be held at Volunteer Headquarters during the month of August, 1927. All arms are required for the annual overhaul.

2.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Parade at Stables at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 2nd. Dress: Mufti.

3.—Armoured Car Company.

See Order No. 1 of to-day's date.

4.—Portuguese Company.

Friday, July 29th, 1927. All members who have not passed Tests 1 to 4, parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

5.—Orders for Stores and Repairs.

The attention of all concerned is drawn to the fact that no member of the Corps is entitled to give orders to any firm or shop, for goods or repairs, connected with the Corps, or otherwise, unless such an order is signed by the Adjutant. If this procedure is not adopted, the individual gives the order at his own liability and there can be no guarantee that the expenditure will be met out of Corps funds.

6.—Arms.

Many members of the Corps are at present keeping their rifles and bayonets in their own possession. This practice is contrary to Regulations.

Members are reminded that all rifles when not in use must be kept at Corps or Platoon Headquarters. Those members of the Corps now in possession of rifles and bayonets must return them immediately.

7.—Promotions and Appointments.

The following promotions and appointments take effect from July 29th, 1927:—

Armoured Car Company.
No. 138 Corp. W. H. C. Robson to be Sergeant.
No. 438 Lte. Corp. R. W. Lee to be Lance-Sergeant.
No. 847 Pte. C. R. Wilson to be Lance-Corporal.
No. 1235 Pte. J. K. Shaw to be Lance-Corporal.

8.—Transfer.

No. 830 Gunner H. R. Remington, Artillery Company, is permitted to transfer to the Reserve Company, as from July 21st, 1927.

9.—Leaves.

No. 945 C.Q.M.S. E. G. Stewart, Infantry Company, is granted leave of absence from the Corps, from July 29th, 1927, to August 9th, 1927.

WARNING TO FIRMS.

The attention of all firms is drawn to Corps Order No. 237 of July 29th, 1927, issued by the Commandant, Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. Firms in the past have accepted orders from members of the Corps which have not been backed by the Adjutant, will they please note that under these conditions they have no claim on the Corps for payment out of public funds.

R. A. WOLFE-MURRAY, Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hong Kong, July 29th, 1927.

MINED FORESTS.

WASTE OF TIMBER IN AMERICA.

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.
"The world cannot rely on America indefinitely for its timber supplies, and my strong advice to New Zealand is to grow every tree it can." This warning was voiced by Mr. R. R. Streets, one of the most prominent timber men of California, who was a passenger in the Aorangi from Sydney. Mr. Streets, who is interested in redwood, has just completed a business and pleasure tour of South Africa and Australia.

"It is not generally known that to-day America imports as much timber as it exports," stated Mr. Streets. "In the past the large forests have been mined, and not cropped. By this I mean no provision has been made for the future in the way of reforestation. Pioneers have pushed ahead into new country and have been intent only on cutting out as much of the timber as they could."

Asked if he thought there would be a world shortage of timber, Mr. Streets said such a state of affairs would not come about in our time. If, however, something were not done on a large scale to replace the forests being cut away, a shortage would come eventually. He added: "The American Government is greatly interested in the timber question, and there is a gradual movement to conserve the forests. In the meanwhile, the timber is being cut out faster than it is growing. In addition, there is a large amount of waste."

Mr. Streets was impressed with the work being done by the State forest services both in South Africa and in Australia. The Australian authorities realised the need for reforestation.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SUMMER CRUISES 1927

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return to Hong Kong.

	"HECTOR"	"AENEAS"
	11,198 tons.	10,058 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	Aug. 28th	Sept. 25th
Arrive Shanghai	Sept. 1st	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	Sept. 2nd	" 6th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 2nd	" 6th
Leave Tsingtau	" 3rd	" 7th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 3rd	" 7th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 3rd	" 7th
Arrive Chaochow	" 3rd	" 7th
Leave Chaochow	" 3rd	" 7th
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 4th	" 8th
Arrive Chingwangtao	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Chingwangtao	" 4th	" 8th
Arrive Dairen	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Dairen	" 10th	" 11th
Arrive Taku Bar	" 10th	" 11th
Leave Taku Bar	" 10th	" 11th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 21st	" 19th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 21st	" 19th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 22nd	" 20th
Leave Tsingtau	" 23rd	" 21st
Arrive Shanghai	" 25th	" 22nd
Leave Shanghai	Oct. 1st	" 23rd
Arrive Hong Kong	" 4th	" 31st

For Further Particulars, Apply to:—

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EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 28th, 1927.

On LONDON.—	July 28th, 1927.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Credit, at 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/235
Credit, 4 months' sight	1/210
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	50
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	nom
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	9 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	8 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	12 1/2
On HANKOW.—	
On demand	nom
On BANGKOK.—	
On demand	9 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	89.70
Gold Laid, 100 fine, per tael	25 1/16
Bar Silver, per oz.	25 1/16

HONG KONG STOCK

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	July 28th, 1927.
H.K. Bank	\$1,050 nom.
Do., London	\$1,050 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$220 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$230 nom.
Do., O. Bank	\$230 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$230 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$230 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$230 sel.
China Underwriters	\$230 nom.
North China Ins.	\$143 buy.
Union Insurance	\$275 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$1 M. \$33 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$210 nom.
Donghai	\$230 buy.
Steamboat	\$230 sel.
Hong Kong Trgs.	\$110 nom.
Indo-China (F&P)	\$30 nom.
Do. (Del.)	\$30 buy.
Shall Transports	\$17 nom.
Star Ferry	\$230 nom.
Waterworks	\$1500 buy, 16 1/2 sa.
China Sugar	\$30 sel.
Malayan Sugar	\$30 sel.
Benguet	\$170 buy.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$45 buy.
Langkai (combined)	\$19 nom.
Do. (single)	\$19 nom.
S'hai. Explorations	\$19 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$19 nom.
Bank	\$19 nom.
Tranoh Mines	\$19 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$19 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	\$112 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$38 nom.
Hongkong	\$147 nom.
New Engineering	\$15 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$19 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$650 sel.
H.K. Land	\$230 nom.
Hong Kong Realty	\$230 nom.
H.K. Territorial	\$13 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$13 nom.
Primo's Buildings	\$30 nom.
Rural Lands	\$14 nom.
Ewo Corians	\$17.30 nom.
Orionals	\$14 buy.
Shanghai Oil (old)	\$14 sel.
Do. (new)	\$14 sel.
China Bus	\$14 sel.
H.K. Tramways	\$20.50 buy.
Peak Trams (old)	\$15 sel.
Do. (new)	\$15 sel.
Singapore Trams	\$19 buy.
Tams	\$19 nom.
Amusements	\$19 nom.
Canton Ins.	\$191 buy.
Cementa (combined)	\$7 sel.
Do. (old)	\$3.60 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	\$12.90 buy.
Do. (old)	\$9 sel.
Do. (new)	\$7 sel.
China Flour	\$4.50 sel.
Construction	\$4.50 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$4.50 sel.
Der. A. Wings	\$4.50 sel.
H.K. Electric	\$5.1 sel, 51 sa.
Macao Electric	\$37 buy.
H.K. Power (old)	\$30 sel.
Do. (new)	\$30 sel.
Leas Crawfords	\$7 sel.
Mackintosh	\$191 nom.
Smokers	\$30 nom.
United Asbestos	\$30 sel.
Watsons (old)	\$11 nom.
Wm. Fowells	\$3 nom.
Telephones	\$3.70 nom.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales	nom—nominal.

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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
CURE OF ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE
URINARY TRACT, GRAVEL, GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
PYELITIS, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, AND ALL
OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

STATEMENT BY SIR AUSTEN
CHAMBERLAIN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rome, July 27th.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, and Acting Premier, made a statement in the House of Commons regarding the naval limitation discussion. He said—

"The Government thought it necessary to have an opportunity of conferring verbally with the British delegates in order that they might have a full understanding of the position reached in the Geneva negotiations, and be enabled to take a decision on certain points referred to them by the delegates."

"These questions have been fully discussed during the last few days, and the delegates are to-day returning to Geneva to continue the conference, which we trust will reach a successful conclusion. In these circumstances, it would be improper for me to make, at this stage, any detailed exposition of the British proposals, or to comment on the proposals of the other Powers. The statement which I am going to read is, therefore, designed only to remove any misunderstanding which, if it continued uncorrected, could not but impede the prospects of success."

Serious Misapprehension.

"The conference on naval disarmament, now sitting at Geneva, have discussed important points in technical committees, and at the plenary conferences, but despite the efforts of our delegates at Geneva, a serious misapprehension of the attitude of His Majesty's Government still prevails in some quarters. His Majesty's Government have been charged with a desire to destroy that equality of sea-power, as between the United States of America and the British Empire, which the Washington Conference contemplated—a suspicion for which there is no foundation. The invitation of the President of the United States to take part in the disarmament conference was understood by His Majesty's Government to be based on his desire to develop the policy of the Washington Conference, by diminishing yet further naval expenditure while maintaining national security. With this twofold end, His Majesty's Government are in complete agreement, and they desire to measure the merits of every proposal by the degree to which it furthers this twofold end."

"It is on this principle that they have proposed to diminish the size and armament of battleships, while leaving unaltered the numbers fixed at Washington. It is for this reason also, that they suggest the limitation in number and armament of the large fighting cruisers, on principles similar to those adopted at Washington for battleships. This proposal, like the first, would greatly diminish national expenditure without endangering national safety."

"The questions connected with small cruisers are of more complicated character. The strength of the fleet can be stated in figures and compared with precision. Their primary function is to fight others, and, speaking broadly, they can easily be compared with each other. No such simplicity of looking at the subject is possible in the case of small cruisers employed for police purposes in time of peace, and necessary for the protection of lines of communication in time of war. Geographical considerations cannot be rationally ignored. It can hardly be denied, as was clearly stated by us when accepting the President's invitation, that such vessels are of vital necessity to an Empire whose widely scattered parts are divided from each other by seas and oceans, and whose most populous part is dependent for its daily bread on sea-borne trade, and which would perish if unable to protect its external trade."

Sea Routes.

"It has to be noted further, that the sea routes on which Britain depends for her existence are largely in narrow waters bordered by other states. This is not the case with the United States, whose most important lines of communication are either on land within her own frontiers or along her own coasts. These circumstances rendered due consideration at Washington in 1922, and have not lost any of their importance."

"But it is hardly necessary to say that His Majesty's Government, while urging our special position, are far from claiming the least right to dictate a small cruiser policy to the other Powers. They accept general principles which, as they understand them, underlie the President's policy, that no maritime Power should maintain a larger navy than is required for its own security."

"To translate this into figures for reasons already given, far more difficulties arise in the case of small cruisers than in the case of the larger types of surface vessels. Anything resembling the quasi-permanent formula adopted at Washington for battleships, is quite inapplicable to this class of vessels. It becomes even more inapplicable when strength is estimated in terms of gross tonnage without reference to numbers or armament."

"Two nations, each possessing 100,000 tons of battleships may be regarded without serious error as being so far equal in fighting powers. No such statement can reasonably be made about two nations each of which has its ten cruisers of 5,000 tons. It all depends upon circumstances, and it is thought that naval experts would probably agree that if it came to fighting, more numerous but smaller vessels would stand but a poor chance against their more powerful but less numerous opponents. Any country which for any reason was obliged to distribute its available tonnage among smaller craft would be at a permanent disadvantage compared with one which was able to adopt a different scheme. There would be nominal parity, but real inequality."

Questions Answered.

Answering a question by Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Labourite, Sir Austen Chamberlain promised an early opportunity for discussion in November, when the House reassembled after the summer recess.

Commander Kenworthy (Labour) asked whether Sir Austen Chamberlain could deny a statement reported abroad with reference to 600,000 tons of cruisers said to have been demanded by the British delegates. Sir Austen said that delegates never mentioned 600,000 tons, and therefore he could give an assured denial.

Answering further questions, Sir Austen said—"The basis of the conference is, we understand, and the President's own intention is, to reconcile the limitations of armaments with national security, and that is the basis on which any conference for the limitation of armaments can ever be brought to a successful issue."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A Stupid Suspicion.

London, July 27th.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, said that it was improper at this stage to make a detailed explanation of the British proposals at Geneva, or comment on the proposals of the other Powers, but he desired to remove a misunderstanding which, if uncorrected, would impede the prospects of success.

The British Government had even been charged with the desire to destroy the equality of sea power between the United States and the British Empire, which the Washington Conference contemplated, a suspicion for which there was no foundation.

In accordance with President Coolidge's desire, still further to diminish naval expenditure while maintaining national security, His Majesty's Government proposed to diminish the size and armament of battleships, while leaving unaltered the numbers fixed at Washington, and also suggested a similar limitation in the number and armament of the large fighting cruisers. No such simple way was possible in the case of the small cruisers employed for police purposes in peace time, and necessary for the protection of communications in wartime.

Vital Necessity for the Empire.

Such vessels were a vital necessity to the Empire, whose widely scattered parts were divided by seas and oceans, and whose most populous parts were dependent for their daily bread on sea-borne traffic.

His Majesty's Government, while urging the special difficulties of Britain's geographical position, is far from claiming the least right to dictate a small cruiser policy to the other Powers. They accept the general principles of the President's policy that no maritime Power shall maintain a larger navy than is required for its own security.

Anything resembling the quasi-permanent formula adopted at Washington for battleships was quite inapplicable to vessels designed for purposes which must vary with the geographical and economic position of the several Powers concerned, and was even more inapplicable when the strength, numbers, or armament of two nations, each possessing 100,000 tons in battleships, are regarded as of equal fighting power.

No such statement can reasonably be made about two nations, one of which had ten cruisers of 10,000 tons, while the other had twenty cruisers of 5,000 tons.

A Permanent Disadvantage.

The country which was obliged to distribute its available tonnage among the smaller units, would be at a permanent disadvantage compared with one able to adopt a different scheme. (Cheers.) There would be nominal parity, but real inequality (cheers), therefore in the opinion of His Majesty's Government no provision open to such criticism should be given the international authority already possessed by those parts of the Washington treaty dealing with strength of numbers.

His Majesty's Government were of the opinion that there need be no difficulty in arriving at a temporary arrangement about immediate or future cruiser building, but the British Empire cannot be asked to give any such temporary arrangement the appearance of an immutable principle which might be treated as a precedent. Any other course would inevitably be interpreted in the future as involving the formal surrender of maritime equality by the British Empire, the consummation of which

(Continued on next Column.)

LEGAL BATTLE OVER CO-OPERATIVE FUNDS.

BRANCHES MAY STOP USE OF MONEY FOR POLITICAL ENDS.

RIVAL ASSOCIATION?

Prospects of litigation arising out of the decision of the Co-operative Congress to use the society's funds for political purposes were recently discussed in political circles. "Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, the well-known K.C., has expressed the opinion that it will be possible for any branch, the members of which object to the allocation of any portion of their funds for political purposes, to apply for an injunction to restrain the officers from using money in this way, unless the rules of the particular branch expressly provide for such allocation."

In view of the large number of branches which the Socialist Party, legal proceedings are regarded as extremely likely. Meanwhile, there is talk of a movement to establish a rival co-operative association.

Newcastle Co-operative Society has announced that it will not act on the Congress' decision, which will also remain operative with the leading Lancashire societies.

SUN INSURANCE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Messrs. John Manners & Co., Ltd., the local agents of the Sun Insurance Office, Ltd., have sent us the following report of that Company for the year 1926—

Fire Account.

The net premiums amounted to £2,527,078 9s. 2d. as compared with £2,384,051 5s. 1d. in the previous year. The net losses paid and outstanding, including contributions to Fire Brigades, were £1,131,393 3s. 3d. as against £1,117,949 8s. 0d. in the previous year.

The credit balance of £377,756 13s. 3d., which includes £33,922 6s. 11d. for net interest, has been transferred to profit and loss account.

Personal Accident Account.

The net premiums have increased by £3,397 10s. 3d. to £24,068 0s. 10d. The losses paid and outstanding were £11,761 11s. 2d. Including net interest of £1,004 12s. 3d. the credit balance of £2,287 14s. 0d. has been transferred to profit and loss account.

Employers' Liability Account.

The net premiums were £139,457 8s. 3d., showing an increase of £2,397 15s. 1d. on the figure for 1925. The claims paid and outstanding were £29,114 8s. 5d., an increase of £13,580 0s. 0d. over those of the previous year.

Including net interest of £2,759 10s. 7d. the credit balance of £9,870 0s. 1d. has been transferred to profit and loss account.

Burglary and General Account.

The net premiums were £769,107 1s. 8d. as compared with £718,203 15s. 9d. in the previous year, and the claims paid and outstanding were £429,015 7s. 2d. as against £413,384 13s. 3d. in 1925.

The credit balance of £37,629 13s. 2d., including net interest of £16,006 0s. 6d., has been transferred to profit and loss account.

Marine Account.

The net premiums amounted to £297,662 7s. 8d. as compared with £231,980 18s. 4d. in the previous year. The net losses paid and outstanding were £210,355 9s. 8d. Including net interest of £3,655 17s. 9d. the credit balance of £28,656 17s. 9d. has been transferred to profit and loss account.

Income From Investments.

Interest, as shown below, has been credited to the various underwriting accounts at 34 per cent. net on the mean of the funds for the year and the balance to profit and loss account.

Fire account	£33,922. 6. 11
Personal accident account	1,004. 12. 3
Employers' liability account	5,756. 10. 7
Burglary and general account	16,005. 0. 5
Marine account	8,655. 17. 9
Profit and loss account	90,735. 2. 6
Total interest for the year	£208,129. 10. 5

The Government was well assured was no part of the President's policy. (Cheers.)

600,000 Tons?

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Sir Austen Chamberlain denied a statement current abroad that the British delegates at the beginning of the conference demanded 600,000 tons in cruisers, and said that Mr. W. C. Bridgeman had never mentioned 600,000 tons.

He promised Mr. J. R. Clynes that there would be an opportunity for discussion on the resumption of Parliament in November.

A similar statement on the Geneva conference was made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords.



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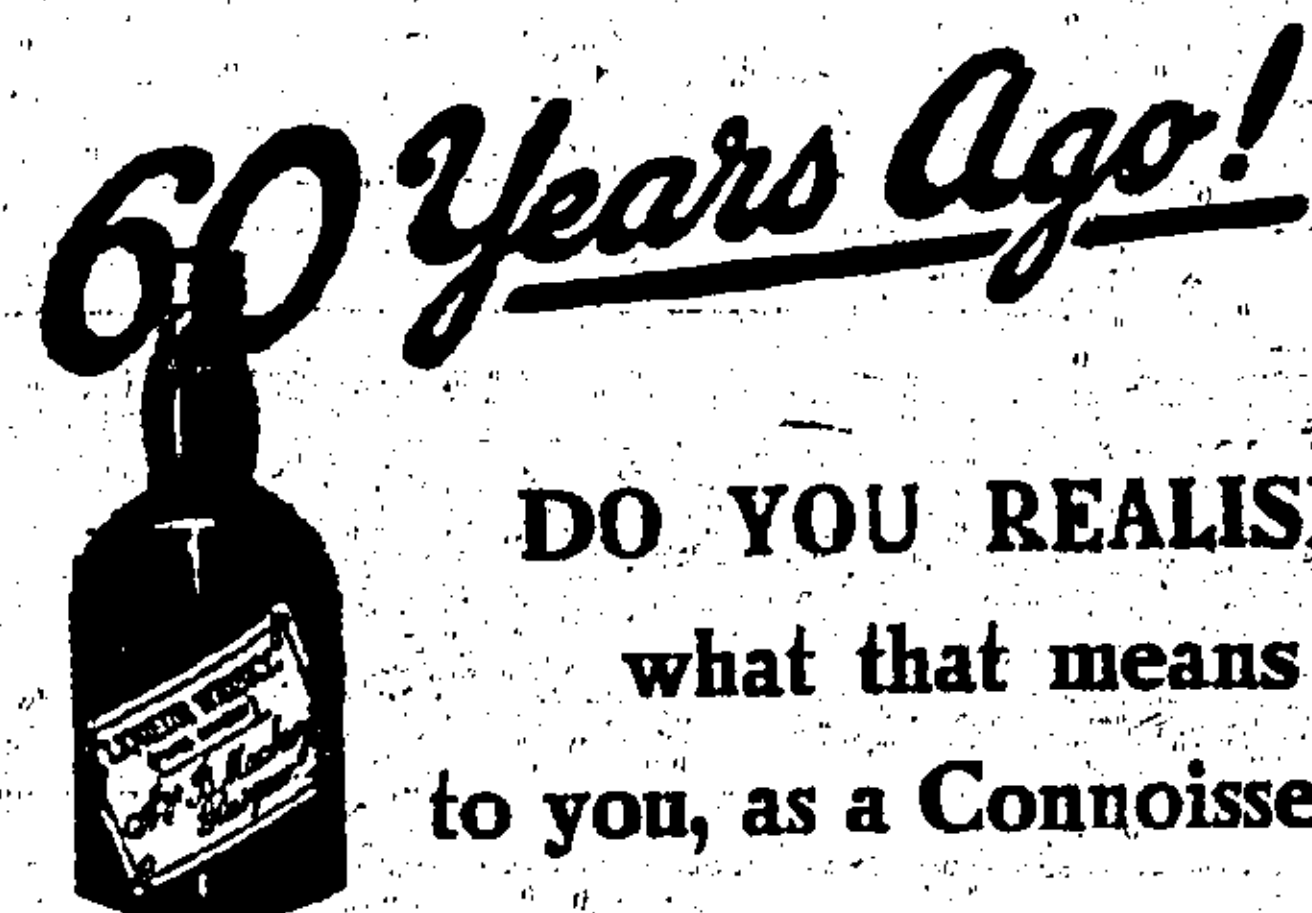
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OF
THE SEASON

COMMENCING ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd

AT

WHITEWAYS.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WAIT.

BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

PITY FOR MANUFACTURER.

Events in the Far East may well induce a careful study of the trade prospect for Western nations in competition with Eastern producers, writes Sir Edwin Stockton. There are those who anticipate a great manufacturing revival in China under the changed conditions. Personally, I very much doubt it. I consider that it is more than likely that for a long time to come Chinese industrialism may be in a somewhat chaotic condition. With a population 95 per cent. illiterate, no one can expect that remaining 5 per cent. will have much knowledge even of the most elementary economics, and the average foreign-trained student possesses so little technical experience that the influence they can exercise will be almost negligible. No doubt many demands in respect of wages of an absurd and exaggerated character will be put forward; this has already been so in every treaty port within the last few months. In fact, Chinese labour may foolishly take the same line as Sovietism after the Revolution, when, on the analogy of the dog eating his tail, machinery was sold to pay wages. It will, indeed, probably be some time before Chinese labour realises that trade can only exist on profitable working, and that wages are governed by working costs and selling prices. It will, therefore, not be surprising if the "friends of China" (self-styled) realise sooner or later that their advice to the Chinese worker to pitch his claims high has not only reduced him towards starvation, but even ruin itself.

New Freedom.

I am rather disposed to pity the plight of the Chinese manufacturer than to envy him in respect of "this freedom" he has acquired by the Communist upheaval. Not only will it indefinitely unsettle his employees, but it will expose him to irresponsible financial exactions, and will subject him to the operations of many factory regulations which are purely theoretical, and which are never imposed in conformity with any system, but only in accordance with ability to buy off their incidence.

On such lines, progressive manufacture is impossible. For the present, therefore, the competition with our trade will not come from the Chinese, whatever may be the case in future. Moreover, there is a strong local party which dislikes the idea of an industrialised China, since they would prefer to see the revival of agricultural development. It took Lancashire more than a century to build up the cotton trade and unless conditions are infinitely more favourable, it would take China quite as long, if not longer, to accomplish a similar task.

Nor is any parallel in point of Chinese trade deducible from the lessons of Japanese progress. Few popular characteristics are shared in common by the two peoples, a fact which makes the growth of Japanese industrialism supply much food for thought. If China is to be as she is likely to be—chaotic from the manufacturing standpoint—it will be Japan which will largely benefit, by the production of the very cheapest articles, whose purchase will be alone possible to a people impoverished by civil war and involved in a mesh of purely amateur economics.

Japan's Happy Position.

With its surplus population, adaptable to manufacturing progress (such as artificial silk weaving) and disinclined for industrial strife, Japan will be able to flood the Far East with the reach of all, with commodities which will challenge competition on the cost of production without any real reference to higher quality, and with this low standard of production Lancashire would not be a competitor.

(Continued on next column.)

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

SANITATION WORK AT SHAM SHUI PO.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE COST.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern) presided and those present were: the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer), Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, the Acting Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman), Hon. Dr. R. H. Kote-wall, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes and Mr. E. W. Hamilton (Deputy Clerk of Councils).

H.E. The Governor's message No. 8, containing items of supplementary expenditure, Nos. 60 to 67 of 1927, totalling \$184,232, was considered.

Details of the votes were given in the *Daily Press* yesterday. All the votes were approved.

The Chairman said: In order to improve the sanitation round about the 'hutments' in the Shamshui, the military are very anxious that we should proceed with the latrine provision for that area of New Kowloon. We had not intended to proceed with the work owing to lack of funds, but the military authorities are prepared to put up \$10,000 and in view of that we think it wise that we should go straight ahead with our scheme which will cost \$15,000. I therefore propose, if you approve of this, to put a formal vote before you at the next meeting of the Finance Committee. Meanwhile I would ask your general approval of the scheme and authority to issue a special warrant for carrying out the work prior to passing the formal vote. It is an eminently desirable scheme and as we shall get more than half the cost contributed by the military to get the work done in advance of the time we should ordinarily do it, we think it advisable to carry through the work at once.

This was agreed to.

We may therefore assume that events in China will give Japan an opportunity, and she has never failed to take advantage of one yet. As for ourselves, we may for a little time suffer from the inevitable decline of the purchasing power of the people, but China possesses unlimited recuperative power, and it may be that in freeing herself, as she thinks, from Western tutelage she will come still more under Western influence. This is a point of view which should not be lost sight of.

Future Trading.

Perhaps in our time we may not feel that either Java or the Philippines, both thickly populated, will try to do more than exchange the raw products of the East for the finished articles of the West. You never can tell. It is a comfortable fiction, but it seems to be current in China, that Western influence is aimed at repressing national industrial expansion. Perhaps, therefore, when China expands, as she will try to do on lines of manufacturing development—given the money, the brains and the experience, all of which are yet lacking—other Oriental people will think that if they follow suit the millennium has arrived for them also. This, however, will be in the far distant future.

I imagine that Far Eastern trading conditions may for some time be confused, but I suggest that they will never become impossible. The Chinese is a practical individual, with a sound trading instinct which will eventually surmount his difficulties. The European exporter will, though, not merely have to keep his eye on national taste. He will, for the time being at all events, have to reflect on the ability of the purchaser to pay, and he will have to study a market whose surface will suggest these volcanic tracks of country which are constantly and unexpectedly subjected to abnormal pressure from below. The Chinese is a trader first, and last, and always; and if we remember this fact we shall keep our heads, and either be unduly depressed or over-enthusiastic, even though we are undoubtedly passing through troublesome times.

JOSEF BORISSOFF.

TWO CONCERTS NEXT WEEK.

A WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST.

A welcome visitor next week to the Colony will be Josef Borissoff, the famous violinist, who is due to arrive from Saigon on Tuesday and will give a concert on the following day, at the Theatre Royal, to be followed by another on Thursday. As a musician he has made his name throughout America, Europe and the East and many critics have accorded him the honour of ranking among the chosen few to whom the public may look as representatives of the highest attainment in the violinist's art. He brings to his work the highest traditions of the past happily blended with the spirit of the present; but the outstanding feature of his playing and the one which has won for him such instantaneous response from his audiences, has been the intensely human note that is sounded in everything he essays.

Pupil of Leopold Auer.

Born in the Crimea, his first teacher was his father, followed by Sarasate. Later he passed to the Conservatory of Petrograd where he became a pupil of Leopold Auer, and in his classes was associated with Mischa Elman, Efram Zimbalist, Jascha Heifetz, Kathleen Parlow, and others. Upon his graduation he was awarded a gold medal as the honour pupil of the Auer class and as a special distinction he was given a famous old Italian violin called "Gobette," the gift of the Princess Altanowsky. This instrument was lost during the war. He has used several famous violins and the one he now plays is a magnificent Guadagnini noted for its clear and full tone with evenness on all strings.

The Near East.

Released from the army he re-entered the Conservatory for post-graduate studies in composition and orchestration. Then began a tour of the Near East. In Constantinople he gave ten concerts, playing before the Sultan. Before the Sultan of Arabia he was equally well received. The late King Alexander of Greece decorated him with the title of "Chevalier de Saver" in his fifteenth recital in Athens, he being the first foreigner to receive this honour. It has since been granted to Saint-Saens, but to no one else outside of the Greek people.

Upon his appearance here M. Borissoff will be accompanied by Mr. Willy Reiman.

M. Borissoff won very high praise indeed from critics, especially in America. The following are extracts from the opinions of leading papers:—*New York Tribune*: "His large, rich tone filled the hall with warm, luscious sound, and his tonal beauty and purity of intonation did not lapse throughout the evening; Borissoff is a master of technique." *New York Evening Post*: "He plays well, with a big, rich tone and facile technique. He succeeded in making the Techniowsky concerto enjoyable even without orchestra, and the audience freely applauded also his playing of pieces by Kreisler, Ysaye, Sarasate and Scriabine." *New York Morning Telegraph*: "He produces a beautiful tone; a scholarly technician of the first order, whose genius has been recognized in several countries besides his native Russia. There is a warmth and sweetness in his tone that comes from the heart, rather than the head of the player and, pretend what we will, this is what we want."

Petrograd opinion is interesting: *Petrograd Zeitung*: "Unfailing sureness, power and charm—artistry with hypnotic influence, yet with playful ease and youthful verve." *Petrograd Gazette*: "The difficult Techniowsky concerto was played in a manner justifying his artistic supremacy, by his virtuosity in speed, charming tonal qualities and mastery of technique."

The Constantinople Renaissance said: "An artist of great prestige, he dominated his instrument with all the mastery of a controlled, brilliant and highly emotional temperament," while the *Constantinople Journal d'Orient* was equally enthusiastic. At Athens the *Athens le Progress* said: "A virtuoso and composer of exceptional merit, with a profound depth of musical philosophy in his interpretations."

The Programmes.

The programme on August 3rd will be as follows:—

1. Symphony, Espagnol, Lalo;
2. (a) Ave Maria, Schubert, Wilhelmy; (b) Menuet, Mozart; (c) Preludium-Allegro, Paganini-Kreisler.

3. (a) Impromptu, (b) Romance without words, (c) Valse Staccato, Josef Borissoff.
4. (a) Caprice Viennoise, (b) Liebestreu, Kreisler; (c) Bigenwerwei ens, tanea Sra.

The programme at the second concert on August 3rd will be:—

1. Concerto in E Minor, Mendelssohn; Allegro molto appassionato Andante, Allegretto non troppo, Allegro Molto vivace.
2. (a) Legende, Wieniawsky; (b) Menuet, Porpora-Kreisler; (c) Rondo Capriccioso, Saint-Saens.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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PUBLISHED TO-DAY

DURING THE PAST WEEK THERE HAVE
BEEN ANOTHER TYPHOON AND
ANOTHER PIRACY IN HONG KONG
WATERS.

The piracy was committed on a Norwegian ship and has roused the Norwegian Government to suggest concerted action by the Powers against Bias Bay.

Short reports of the piracy have been cabled to all parts of the world. The details should be made known as widely as possible. The fullest details are given in the **HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS**.

The typhoon fortunately did little damage but every former resident in the Colony will be interested to read of our narrow escape.

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1A, CHATER ROAD.

3. (a) Valse Melodie, Kreisler; (b) Fantaisie, Kreisler; (c) Humoresque, Dvorjak; (d) Polonaise D-major Wieniawsky.
4. Fantaisie "Carmen," Sarasate.

RUMOURS IN CANTON.

STORIES OF BOMB OUTRAGES.

STEADY INFLUX OF MERCENARY TROOPS.

THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The pro-Nanking and pro-Hankow factions in Canton are still manoeuvring for power, and General Li Tsai Hsin, it is said, is sitting on the fence waiting to join the faction which is successful. The pro-Hankow people already claim General Li Tsai Hsin, the Officer Commanding the Troops in Kwangtung, as their comrade, but General Li is still outwardly Chief of Staff to General Chiang Kai Shek, and holds his office under the Nanking Government. The enemies of General Chiang Kai Shek assert that this popular hero's star is waning and that he will be relegated to the background before next Christmas, but no one can safely forecast in Chinese politics in these days.

The supporters of the Hankow faction are being accused of no less than five bomb outrages. The bombs, it is said, were thrown in order to cause disturbance and uneasiness generally in Canton. On the other hand the supporters of Nanking are accused of having co-operated with pirates and bandits in order to prey upon the lives and property of the workers and farmers. Canton during the past few days has been full of rumours of bomb outrages on land and mine explosions on the inland waterways.

Political circulars attacking both General Chiang Kai Shek and General Li Tsai Hsin have been found in many parts of Canton and the question of provincialism is being introduced into the party fight. General Chiang has been called General Chan Kwing Ming the Second because, it is said, he has deserted the principles of his former chief, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. General Li is referred to as a future Lu Yung Ting, a native of Kwangsi who first came to Kwangtung as a champion of republicanism but later ruled the Province as though it had been conquered and incorporated with Kwangsi.

There is also a certain amount of apprehensiveness in the City owing to the fact that General Fan Shek Shang, a mercenary military leader, is bringing far more troops to Canton than are required. The Cantonese want to know what the large army is for. It is reported that there are now more than 20,000 troops along the borders of the Province.

On August 6th next, all shops in Canton having in stock articles considered to be luxuries and included in the new scheme of taxation to swell the Kuomintang war chest, will close as a protest against the additional impost.

The shortage of Japanese coal in Canton owing to the boycott has caused a rise in the price of firewood, and officials and militarists are now taking advantage of this situation to establish stations along the water routes for the collection of extra transit taxes on this necessity. The Firewood Merchants' Guild of the North River Districts have petitioned the Kuomintang Administration to put a stop to the practice.

Two alleged "Reds" were caught near Shekiang the other day attempting to cause damage to the Chinese section of Canton-Kowloon Railway. They have been handed by cadets on duty to the General Headquarters for trial.

Mr. Chen Yao Cho, acting Commissioner of Reconstruction in Canton, has taken up the question of connecting the Canton-Kowloon and the Yuch-Han lines.

The Chinese Seamen's Union for Inland Waterways are requiring seamen on Hong Kong steamers touching Wuchow, Kowloon, and (Continued on next Column.)

PEAK RESIDENTS' CHILDREN.

QUESTION OF THEIR PLAYGROUND.

THE AMAH'S PREFERENCE.

PARENTS ASKED TO INTERVENE.

Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, the Hon. Secretary of the Peak Residents' Association, writes:—

"I shall be much obliged if you can kindly find space to publish the attached correspondence in your columns in view of the Government's request that an endeavour should be made to influence members of the P.R.A. to get their children to use the playground below the Peak School in preference to the playground at Jardine's Corner."

"It is perfectly true that the lower large grassy playground is almost entirely neglected for some reason, and in view of that fact that it is undoubtedly a much safer place for the children to play in, I trust that this appeal will receive the careful consideration of all parents who are in the habit of sending their children to the playground at Jardine's Corner."

Jardine's Corner.

Letter from Mr. E. B. C. Hornell to the Colonial Secretary, dated June 29th:—

Sir,—I have been requested to draw your attention to the Children's Playground situated at Jardine's Corner opposite No. 250, Peak.

As you are aware, this playground is enclosed by a granite retaining wall, surmounted with a convex cement coping. This wall is about 3 feet high on the inside, but varies on the outside from roughly 4 feet at each end to 10 feet at the corner where cement steps lead up to Mount Kellett Road.

It appears that one of the most popular amusements with a number of children (mostly aged 4 to 6 years) is to run around the coping and jump down in to the playground.

On the afternoon of the 27th inst. one little boy of about 4 years mounted the wall near the corner and was preparing to jump down when another child caught him by the ankle. The boy staggered backwards but fortunately recovered his balance.

Had he not done so he must have fallen backwards a drop of 10 feet on to the concrete steps below and a very serious or possibly fatal accident would have occurred.

The children are, of course, mostly in charge of amahs, but these women seem to have little or any control over the children, and are left to do more or less as they like.

Apart from the question of responsibility, the fact remains that the playground as it stands is a serious danger to the children who play there, and I trust that immediate measures may be taken to prevent the children from getting on to the wall.

A bamboo fence around the inside of the wall would probably serve the purpose.—Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) E. B. C. HORNELL, Hon. Secretary.

The Government's Reply.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th June, 1927, and to inform you that the coping of the wall in question will be replaced and an iron fencing erected thereon. Should you desire to see the design I should be glad to show it to you at this office.

I am at the same time to draw your attention to the fact that a large grassy playground, which would appear to be entirely safe, has been provided below the Peak School, but that amahs apparently refuse to use it. I am to suggest that you should endeavour to influence the members of your Association to make their children play upon this, at all events in fine weather.—I am, Sir,

(Sgd.) E. W. HAMILTON, For Colonial Secretary.

other Chinese river ports to take out membership cards. It is understood that the Hong Kong steamer crews will not pay dues to two unions at the same time.

By order of the Political Department of the Kuomintang Army General Headquarters in Canton, all labour unions must cease using the red flag as their union standard.

The Women's Suffrage Association in Canton have sent a petition to the Nanking Government asking that more women be appointed to high office in the public service.

So far, they say, only clerkships are open to them, but actually the Chief Justice of the High Court in Shanghai Native City, Miss Soomy Tcheng, is a member of the Kuomintang Party.

LATE MRS. M. J. D. STEPHENS.

OVER ONE LAKH LEFT IN HONG KONG.

MANY LOCAL AND HOME BEQUESTS.

LEGACIES TO CHINESE SERVANTS.

Many bequests to local and Home charities and institutions, and substantial legacies to Chinese servants, appear in the will of the late Mrs. Jane William Stephens, late of No. 5, Peak Road, widow of the late Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, a well-known local solicitor who was long resident in the Colony and amassed a considerable fortune.

Mrs. Stephens died on July 1st, this year at the Peak Hospital after a short illness. Probate of her will has been granted to Mr. D. H. Blake and Mr. F. G. Vaux, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, who have power of making a like grant to Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, also of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and who is another executor named in the will.

The late Mrs. Stephens left estate in the Colony valued at \$111,200, and it is interesting to note that her late husband left a fortune in the Colony valued at nearly \$8,000,000. Particulars of Mr. Stephens's will were given at the time.

At the outset of the will, which is a lengthy one, the late Mrs. Stephens directs "I desire that I may be cremated and that my ashes be scattered to the winds."

The Request.

Among the bequests made by the late Mrs. Stephens is her necklaces to be divided in equal shares between Margaret Walker, Gladys Stephens and Sarah Elizabeth Ellis.

There is also bequeathed to Margaret Walker and Sarah Elizabeth Ellis the sum of \$300 and \$200, respectively.

Various legacies are left to Chinese servants as under:—

To a principal servant, \$5,000.
To the No. 1 Boy, \$2,000.
To the Amah, \$2,000.
To the Cook, \$700.

To two other servants, \$500 each.
To two gardeners, \$500 each.
Other bequests are as under:—

To St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind, \$500.
To the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, \$500.

To the Maternity Hospital, near Manchester Square, London, \$100.
To the Foundling Hospital, London, \$100.

To Pearson's Fresh Air Fund, 18 Henrietta Street, London, W.C., \$100.

To Dr. Barnardo's Home, \$100.
To the Kowloon City Home for the Blind, \$1,000.

To the Church Body, \$1,000; to be employed in the repair or building of St. John's Cathedral.
To the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,000.

The late Mrs. Stephens also bequeathed, after allowing for the above bequests, one half share in the residuary estate to Mrs. Kate Mummy, and if she predeceases her, to her child or children, on attaining majority.

One-fourth of the residuary estate is left to the child or children of Mr. Frank Mummy.

The remaining one-fourth is left to be equally divided amongst:—The Alice Memorial Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, the Metherell Hospital, and the Ho Min Ling Hospital.

The will sets out at length directions to trustees concerning the administration of the estate.

THE KOWLOON GHOST.

Ghosts, who are notoriously timid and sensitive creatures, and generally refuse to put in an appearance if anyone unsympathetic happens to be about the place, had a singularly thin time at Kowloon's haunted house last night. A crowd of about four hundred people was seen by our representative in front of the ramshackle edifices and quite a number were busily exploring every nook and cranny with electric torches, more perhaps in the hope of finding something solid to "scrounge" than to come across any aetherial presence.

The police had apparently given it up, and, unwilling to countenance superstition by official cognisance of these goings on, left the ignorant crowd to discover for itself that there ain't no ghost, after all.

"THE WHITE LINE AREA."

NO POWER OF ARREST.

CHINESE BARRISTER WINS TEST CASE.

INDIAN CONSTABLE FINED.

The "white line area" at the junction of Des Vaux Road Central and Pedder Street which has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among pedestrians since its inauguration, was the subject of a test case before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning.

Mr. Hin Shing Lo, a local barrister-at-law, who had inadvertently crossed the "beacon light" without touching the white lines was arrested on July 17th by an Indian Traffic constable on duty there, and as a result of this, he took out a summons against the constable under Section 43 of the Offences against the Person Ordinance.

When the case came up for hearing yesterday morning, Mr. Lo said: "The charge I prefer against Sher Mahomed, the defendant, is a sequel to the installation of the system for the control of traffic and pedestrians at the junction of Des Vaux Road and Pedder Street. I bring this charge not so much for redress of my personal grievances, but for the satisfaction of the public."

"There is a wild cry against the ill-mannered way in which traffic constables on duty there handle some pedestrians. The issue of this case is an important one to the public as well as to the Police. On the one hand, if such traffic duties are not carried out, the 'white line system' will be useless, but on the other hand, if the police are allowed to interfere with individuals with malice, then great injury will be done."

Continuing, Mr. Lo said that the object of the prosecution was not to launch an unjustifiable attack against the Police. He would indeed be sorry to cast any reflection on the splendid Hong Kong force. "Prior to my returning from England, I have heard that there were some persons in the Colony, some propagandists, who systematically agitated against the Police. With those persons, I frankly and openly wish to disassociate myself. I have no sympathy for them. I myself, an admirer of the Hong Kong Police Force," Mr. Lo added.

He further added that he had no intention to ridicule or defy the system. Personally he thought the system was a splendid one, and clearly illustrated the fact that the Police in the Colony do consider public safety. But personal rights should not be invaded. He further stressed the point that public safety should not be carried out at the expense of personal rights. "The Magna Charta," he said, "was signed that individuals may have their rights." Individuals' rights are also jealously guarded by the laws of England, Mr. Lo added.

Parcel Shaken Out Of His Hand.

His evidence in the witness box was to the effect that on Sunday, July 17th, at about 4.30 p.m., he stood on the pavement by the Post Office Building, waiting for a bus. When the bus came along he noticed it was full. Then, without giving a thought to the white lines, he crossed over the street. He reached the Hong Kong Hotel corner, and was looking in an easterly direction for a tram when he felt someone tug at his arm. He looked around and saw the defendant. He asked the constable both in Chinese and English what he wanted, but the policeman did not appear to understand him. The constable pointed to the white line in the direction of Jardine, Matheson. The constable again caught hold of his arm and shook him so hard that a parcel he was carrying fell to the ground.

"Police Station."

The defendant then said "police station," and complainant understood that he was under arrest. So as not to create a scene, complainant went to the Station with the defendant. On arrival at Wyndham Street, complainant wanted to take a chair, but the constable did not allow this. The complainant directed him to D'Aguilar Street, and when complainant got there he called to a chair, and again the constable refused to let him enter it. While he was on his way to the Station, a European came up and told the defendant to allow the complainant to have a chair, at the same time saying "Never mind, I will appear as a witness against him" (the complainant).

Defendant's Version.

The defendant's version of the story was that when the complainant was in the middle of the square, just beside the beacon, he pointed out the white lines to him. Complainant took no notice of that, and

(Continued on next Column.)

PO PIU LOTTERY.

HOW THEY ARE RUN IN THE COLONY.

HUGE SUM PAID IN BRIBES.

Po Pui lottery tickets which are widely and secretly sold in the Colony are a form of gambling in which Chinese, rich and poor, alike participate. Despite police vigilance, the sales of these tickets approximately "300,000" for each drawing, and there are six drawings in a month. The monthly sales of the tickets would therefore be 1,800,000. The tickets are sold at 90 cents each, or in other words, the monthly gross takings would be \$1,820,000.

The buyer of a pui po is given 120 Chinese characters out of which he is to select ten, and when the drawing takes place, 12 characters are placed in a box, and ten are drawn out. Whoever is lucky enough to guess the ten right characters gets first prize, which is about \$2,000. In the event of 20 one having guessed the right, the nearest ones will get the prizes. There are also smaller prizes given for selecting three right characters upwards.

The head offices of these po pui lotteries are at Canton and Macao, but they have agents or runners in most parts of China. Hong Kong has several hundreds of these agents, who go about furtively from house to house making sales.

Huge sums of money are spent monthly by the head offices in bribes. Yesterday two Chinese runners were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy, who were alleged to have offered a total sum of \$870 to a Chinese detective to keep his eyes shut.

In the course of the proceedings, it was stated that no less than \$8,500 was paid out monthly in bribes.

The two defendants were represented by Mr. C. A. S. Russ. The case was not concluded, and the public will get more information about the running of the lottery when the next hearing comes up.

instead asked for his number. Complainant then added "You no savvy who belong I" and the constable replied "No savvy. Government Order." The constable also said that it was the complainant who had asked him to go to the Police Station. He did not arrest the complainant. The constable said that he had instructions to arrest pedestrians if they should refuse to walk inside the white lines. Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, the constable said that he refused to let the complainant cross but pointed out the white lines leading to Jardine, Matheson and from there to the Post Office. His intention was to show the complainant that that was the proper route.

Complainant Got Excited.

A European eye-witness said that he was standing at the corner of the G.P.O. Building when this happened. He saw the complainant on the eastern side of the beacon and the policeman was pointing out the white lines to him. Complainant then got excited and began waving his hands in the air and in doing so, dropped his parcel. The defendant was made by the complainant to pick up the parcel, which he did. Both of them then walked towards Pedder Street and to the Police Station.

Traffic Inspector Alexander was called as to the instructions given to constables on duty at the junction. He said that the constables had never been instructed to arrest pedestrians who left the white lines. Their duty was to direct pedestrians to walk inside the lines.

Public Should Be Taught Patiently.

In closing his case, Mr. Lo said that pedestrians should be taught patiently to walk inside the lines. "They certainly could not expect a man from Wuchow or even a man from London passing that section of the town for the first time to know that they were required to walk inside the lines. There were no notices to warn the public. An efficient policeman should appreciate the few claims on him. Firstly, he should see that the traffic control system was carried out; secondly, he should respect the rights of individuals."

The Decision.

Mr. Lindsell said that he agreed with Mr. Lo that the police had no power to arrest or detain anybody at any time who refuse to keep within the white lines, so long as that area was not covered by Government Regulations. But it was also clear to him that the defendant honestly thought he had the right to make arrests. This point, the Magistrate said, should be made clear to all constables. And as he understood from Mr. Lo that this was a test case and that he was not pressing the case, he would enter a conviction and fine the defendant \$1.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, the 1st AUGUST, 1927, All Departments will be CLOSED.
The Hong Kong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be OPEN for Dispensing Prescriptions from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong 28th July, 1927. [5165]

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

WEATHER PERMITTING the SUMMER MEETING will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, JULY 30th to AUGUST 1st inclusive.
Events for decision include: CAPTAIN'S CUP (if Ground is Usd) This will be played for at FANLING, AUGUST 3rd-5th; CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE HAPPY VALLEY (SUNDAY, 3rd JULY, 1927, 1st round; 4th JULY, 2nd round; 5th JULY, 3rd round; 6th JULY, 4th round; 7th JULY, 5th round; 8th JULY, 6th round; 9th JULY, 7th round; 10th JULY, 8th round; 11th JULY, 9th round; 12th JULY, 10th round; 13th JULY, 11th round; 14th JULY, 12th round; 15th JULY, 13th round; 16th JULY, 14th round; 17th JULY, 15th round; 18th JULY, 16th round; 19th JULY, 17th round; 20th JULY, 18th round; 21st JULY, 19th round; 22nd JULY, 20th round; 23rd JULY, 21st round; 24th JULY, 22nd round; 25th JULY, 23rd round; 26th JULY, 24th round; 27th JULY, 25th round; 28th JULY, 26th round; 29th JULY, 27th round; 30th JULY, 28th round; 31st JULY, 29th round; 1st AUGUST, 30th round; 2nd AUGUST, 31st round; 3rd AUGUST, 32nd round; 4th AUGUST, 33rd round; 5th AUGUST, 34th round; 6th AUGUST, 35th round; 7th AUGUST, 36th round; 8th AUGUST, 37th round; 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7th JUNE, 703rd round; 8th JUNE, 704th round; 9th JUNE, 705th round; 10th JUNE, 706th round; 11th JUNE, 707th round; 12th JUNE, 708th round; 13th JUNE, 709th round; 14th JUNE, 710th round; 15th JUNE, 711th round; 16th JUNE, 712th round; 17th JUNE, 713th round; 18th JUNE, 714th round; 19th JUNE, 715th round; 20th JUNE, 716th round; 21st JUNE, 717th round; 22nd JUNE, 718th round; 23rd JUNE, 719th round; 24th JUNE, 720th round; 25th JUNE, 721st round; 26th JUNE, 722nd round; 27th JUNE, 723rd round; 28th JUNE, 724th round; 29th JUNE, 725th round; 30th JUNE, 726th round; 1st JULY, 727th round; 2nd JULY, 728th round; 3rd JULY, 729th round; 4th JULY, 730th round; 5th JULY, 731st round; 6th JULY, 732nd round; 7th JULY, 733rd round; 8th JULY, 734th round; 9th JULY, 735th round; 10th JULY, 736th round; 11th JULY, 737th round; 12th JULY, 738th round; 13th JULY, 739th round; 14th JULY, 740th round; 15th JULY, 741st round; 16th JULY, 742nd round; 17th JULY, 743rd round; 18th JULY, 744th round; 19th JULY, 745th round; 20th JULY, 746th round; 21st JULY, 747th round; 22nd JULY, 748th round; 23rd JULY, 749th round; 24th JULY, 750th round; 25th JULY, 751st round; 26th JULY, 752nd round; 27th JULY, 753rd round; 28th JULY, 754th round; 29th JULY, 755th round; 30th JULY, 756th round; 31st JULY, 757th round; 1st AUGUST, 758th round; 2nd AUGUST, 759th round; 3rd AUGUST, 760th round; 4th AUGUST, 761st round; 5th AUGUST, 762nd round; 6th AUGUST, 763rd round; 7th AUGUST, 764th round; 8th AUGUST, 765th round; 9th AUGUST, 766th round; 10th AUGUST, 767th round; 11th AUGUST, 768th round; 12th AUGUST, 769th round; 13th AUGUST, 770th round; 14th AUGUST, 771st round; 15th AUGUST, 772nd round; 16th AUGUST, 773rd round; 17th AUGUST, 774th round; 18th AUGUST, 775th round; 19th AUGUST, 776th round; 20th AUGUST, 777th round; 21st AUGUST, 778th round; 22nd AUGUST, 779th round; 23rd AUGUST, 780th round; 24th AUGUST, 781st round; 25th AUGUST, 782nd round; 26th AUGUST, 783rd round; 27th AUGUST, 784th round; 28th AUGUST, 785th round; 29th AUGUST, 786th round; 30th AUGUST, 787th round; 31st AUGUST, 788th round; 1st SEPTEMBER, 789th round; 2nd SEPTEMBER, 790th round; 3rd SEPTEMBER, 791st round; 4th SEPTEMBER, 792nd round; 5th SEPTEMBER, 793rd round; 6th SEPTEMBER, 794th round; 7th SEPTEMBER, 795th round; 8th SEPTEMBER, 796th round; 9th SEPTEMBER, 797th round; 10th SEPTEMBER, 798th round; 11th SEPTEMBER, 799th round; 12th SEPTEMBER, 800th round; 13th SEPTEMBER, 801st round; 14th SEPTEMBER, 802nd round; 15th SEPTEMBER, 803rd round; 16th SEPTEMBER, 804th round; 17th SEPTEMBER, 805th round; 18th SEPTEMBER, 806th round; 19th SEPTEMBER, 807th round; 20th SEPTEMBER, 808th round; 21st SEPTEMBER, 809th round; 22nd SEPTEMBER, 810th round; 23rd SEPTEMBER, 811th round; 24th SEPTEMBER, 812th round; 25th SEPTEMBER, 813th round; 26th SEPTEMBER, 814th round; 27th SEPTEMBER, 815th round; 28th SEPTEMBER, 816th round; 29th SEPTEMBER, 817th round; 30th SEPTEMBER, 818th round; 1st OCTOBER, 819th round; 2nd OCTOBER, 820th round; 3rd OCTOBER, 821st round; 4th OCTOBER, 822nd round; 5th OCTOBER, 823rd round; 6th OCTOBER, 824th round; 7th OCTOBER, 825th round; 8th OCTOBER, 826th round; 9th OCTOBER, 827th round; 10th OCTOBER, 828th round; 11th OCTOBER, 829th round; 12th OCTOBER, 830th round; 13th OCTOBER, 831st round; 14th OCTOBER, 832nd round; 15th OCTOBER, 833rd round; 16th OCTOBER, 834th round; 17th OCTOBER, 835th round; 18th OCTOBER, 836th round; 19th OCTOBER, 837th round; 20th OCTOBER, 838th round; 21st OCTOBER, 839th round; 22nd OCTOBER, 840th round; 23rd OCTOBER, 841st round; 24th OCTOBER, 842nd round; 25th OCTOBER, 843rd round; 26th OCTOBER, 844th round; 27th OCTOBER, 845th round; 28th OCTOBER, 846th round; 29th OCTOBER, 847th round; 30th OCTOBER, 848th round; 1st NOVEMBER, 849th round; 2nd NOVEMBER, 850th round; 3rd NOVEMBER, 851st round; 4th NOVEMBER, 852

20,000 ADDITIONAL HONAN TROOPS TO HELP KUOMINTANG.

SOUTH SETS OUT ON VIGOROUS SHANTUNG CAMPAIGN.

FENG YU HSIANG CO-OPERATING WITH CHIANG KAI SHEK.

BORODIN RETAINS HIS ADVISERSHIP TO THE HANKOW GOVERNMENT.

Marshal Feng, after all, seems definitely to have decided to co-operate with General Chiang in the South's renewed campaign against the North. Large bodies of Honanese troops are also fighting for the South, as also the troops of the Tupan of Shansi. The only perplexing little point at present is the difficulty of reconciling the Tupan of Shansi's avowed co-operation with his declared intention to prevent Marshal Feng's troops from entering Peking. Developments promise to be interesting, particularly if the "allied" troops belonging to Feng and Yen meet at the walls of Peking.

Borodin appears at last actually to have set out on his long trail for Russia, and he is doing so much more like a potentate than as one akin to the proletariat. It is extremely interesting and not a little amusing to note that he retains his advisership to the Hankow Government.

THE SOUTH'S ALLIED FORCES.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 28th.

A vigorous campaign against Shantung will be conducted by the allied forces under Feng Yu Hsiang and Chiang Kai Shek, their ultimate objective being Tsinanfu.

Feng's main forces together with General Chin Yun Ao's Honanese troops are assigned to attack from the South-West Shantung border; General Pei Chang Hai's Kuomintang troops will advance towards Tsinanfu along the Tsinan-Tsingtau Railway; and Marshal Chiang Kai Shek will lead his best forces to operate along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

According to a report from Hankow, Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has arrived at Hankow. His mission is not known but apparently it is in response to General Ho Chien and other anti-Red Generals, in order to discuss a plan for the overthrow of General Tang Seng Chi's influence in Hupeh.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has telegraphed to the Nanking Government to the effect that he is mobilising through the Lunghai Railway towards the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways in Kiangsu, in order to join with the Southerners to move northwards.

NEW KUOMINTANG ALLY.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 28th.

General Kao Ying Chi, with about 20,000 Honanese troops stationed at Chuchow, Chinghsing and other districts in the south-west portion of Shantung is reported to have raised the Kuomintang flag against Chang Tsung Chang.

[General Kao Ying Chi was formerly Marshal Wu Pei Fu's subordinate. He had turned to General Chang Tsung Chang's side (at least outwardly) since the disappearance of Marshal Wu.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Peace Parleys.

PEKING, July 27th.

The suspension of the peace parleys has justified the general anticipation of failure, though it is claimed that a measure of agreement was reached with Yen Hsi Shan, the Tupan of Shansi, whereby the latter will check any attempt by General Feng Yu Hsiang to advance on Peking.

The conservative Fengtien leaders are responsible for the breakdown of the parley, they suspecting that the Nanking Government was threatened with disintegration. In any case a conflict between Nanking and Hankow is inevitable, and it is by no means certain that Nanking will win.

BORODIN'S REGAL DEPARTURE.

LEAVES HANKOW IN "HIS SPECIAL TRAIN."

PLENTIFULLY PROVIDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 28th.

A telegram from Hankow, dated the 27th instant, states that Borodin left this afternoon for Russia in the special train, which had been standing for 36 hours, was laden with motor cars and was plentifully provided for a lengthy journey.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao.)

A Farewell Party.

SHANGHAI, July 28th.

On the departure of M. Borodin for Russia from Hankow, Messrs. Wang Ching Wei, Tan Yan Kai and Eugene Chen, jointly gave him a send-off party. Although he returns to Russia, M. Borodin will retain his advisership to the Nationalist Government (Hankow).

THE MANILA CIGAR EXPORT TRADE.

EFFECT OF CHINESE TAXATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MANILA, July 28th.

The local tobacco firms announce that they have sent a protest to Washington against the 70 per cent. tax in China on Philippine cigars. They claim that it is a treaty infringement, and assert that their export business has been ruined.

AMERICA'S LARGEST INDUSTRIAL UNITS.

BIG SHARE DEAL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 28th.

A direct community of interests between the United States Steel Corporation and the General Motors Corporation, America's two largest industrial units, is anticipated today by the New York papers on the basis of a report that the Dupont-Denemours interests, which already dominate the General Motors Corporation, have been quietly buying heavily in United States Steel common shares.

Their holdings acquired during the few weeks are alone placed at approximately 114,000 shares.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY.

LARGE SUM FOR MESDAMES NUNCESSOR AND COLI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 28th.

Le Matin says that a telegram from New York announces that ex-Ambassador Gerard announced at a fete in New York that a cheque for G.831,251 had been sent to M. Poincaré for the mothers of Nuncessor and Coli.

PHENOMENAL RAINS.

INDIAN COTTON CROP MAY BE RUINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, July 27th.

It is feared that the cotton crop will be seriously affected owing to the phenomenal rain in the Gujarat district, including 15 inches at Ahmedabad, which has caused widespread havoc. It is still raining.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN ON CHINA.

STATES ALL THAT FOREIGNERS WANT.

PROTECTION AS GIVEN TO CHINESE ABROAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 28th.

Addressing the Rotary Club this afternoon, an American Congressman, Mr. Dyer said all that foreigners wanted in China was the same protection of life and property which the Chinese received from foreign countries. If China were unable to give that protection, their respective Governments must provide it. No country now-a-days could live unto itself alone.

"SOLVIKEN" PIRACY.

POWERS TO TAKE JOINT ACTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSLO, July 27th.

With reference to the pirate attack on the s.s. Solviken, which caused so much indignation in Norway, the Foreign Office has been informed that the other sea-faring Powers have agreed to take joint action.

"THE VIENNA RIOTING."

SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT MOTION OF CENSURE FAILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, July 27th.

The National Assembly has virtually passed a vote of confidence in the Government, by rejecting a Social-Democrat motion of censure, which demanded a Parliamentary investigation into the recent riots, an amnesty for the minor demonstrators, pensions for the victims and their relatives, and the withdrawal of proceedings against the Socialist uniformed guards implicated in the Schattendorf disturbances.

FINANCE AND INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT BRITISH BILLS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 27th.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of the Bill, mentioned in the King's Speech on February 8th, to amend the Unemployed Insurance Acts of 1920 to 1926.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 27th.

The Federal Reserve Board's monthly report says that the output of industry declined seasonally in June, particularly the production of iron and steel.

There was also a decline in automobile, silk and sugar production, but the cotton and woolen mills continued active, and the production of manufactures as a group was larger than in June of last year.

The value of building contracts awarded was larger than in any previous month, due, *inter alia*, to an increase in the number of contracts for public works and utilities. The general price levels were practically unchanged.

OBITUARY.

DUTCH PIONEER TOBACCO PLANTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, July 28th.

The death is announced of Jacobus Nienhuys, aged 91, a pioneer tobacco planter of the Dutch East Indies.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTED DESTRUCTION OF ALL PACIFIC BASES.

TREATY TO ABOLISH WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONOLULU, July 27th.

At to-day's session of the Institute of Pacific Relations conference, Professor Shotwell, of Columbia University, New York, presented a draft of the proposed treaty to abolish war among nations of the Pacific.

Divergent views were expressed regarding the practicability of an American "Locarno," and during the subsequent discussion Professor Kenzo Takayagi, the head of the Japanese delegation, declared that the clause of the proposed treaty which excepted the Monroe Doctrine was contrary to international law.

Professor C. E. Webster (Britain), called attention to the changes in diplomatic methods since the world war, and pointed out that Pacific countries still held largely to pre-war systems of maintaining contact.

Professor Shotwell cited Germany and Poland as examples which had abandoned war as a policy.

Professor Chamberlain, was the author of the proposed Franco-American Treaty to abolish war which was promulgated by Dr. Butler, President of Columbia University, on May 30th.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Proposal Regarding Pacific Naval Bases.

LATER.

The Australian delegate, Mr. Eggleston, suggested the destruction of all Naval Bases in or near the Pacific. He believed by adopting this course the peace of the Pacific would be assured, as "Naval engagements between nations with bases 3,000 miles apart would be practically impossible."

NO PROFITEERS.

V.C. GENERAL SUGGESTS ARMY PAY FOR ALL.

WORK OR FIGHT.

Striking proposals for the conscription of property in time of war were made in London at the third biennial conference of the British Empire Service League.

The debate was opened by Sir Percy Lake, on behalf of Canada, who moved a resolution commending the principle that in war "the properties, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to the use of the public service."

Major-General Clifford Coffin, V.C. (Ceylon), opposed this with an amendment: "That on the declaration of war the income and persons of every citizen shall be taken into the service of the State, and each individual shall receive pay and allowances from the State at the military rate applicable to his or her employment."

Corresponding Bank.

This would mean, he explained, that a foreman supervising eight men would be paid as a corporal, while an employer of a thousand men would receive the pay of a Lieutenant-colonel.

Objecting to the word "property," General Coffin said a Communist Government might arrange with friends at a safe distance—let us say Redland—to declare war, without any intention of fighting.

"When that war had been in progress long enough for the property of the nation to have been bagged by the State the Government would say, 'Now we will have peace; thank you very much.' They would give their friends a share of the loot and the nation would be without any property."

If incomes were taken into the service of the State there could not be profiteering. A person who did not like to work at home for a private pay could go out and fight.

The conference declined to commit itself, and adopted a further amendment that the motion was too controversial and too nearly approached political questions to come within the purview of the league.

THE BIG OIL CONTROVERSY.

PROBABLE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

"INTERESTING SIDE-LIGHTS."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 28th.

Mr. Herbert Pratt, President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, is sailing on the 29th inst., ostensibly on holiday in Scotland, but it is suggested that an Oil Conference in London is probable between Mr. Pratt and Sir Henry Deterding, Mr. John Rockefeller, jun., and Mr. Walter Teagle.

What American Support Means.

BATAVIA, July 28th.

Pleading for a boycott of Russian oil, Mr. Oppenheim, a representative of the Royal Dutch Co., in an interview, said that if American oil interests support the Soviet Government, by entering into important contracts, it would enable Russia to use most important resources as a formidable weapon against civilisation.

A "Financial News" Article.

LONDON, July 28th.

Interesting sidelights in connection with the conflict in the oil world are revealed by a Financial News contributor, who expresses the opinion that the possibility of the oil companies unanimously deciding to boycott Russian oil is remote. Even in England there are exceptions to the majority of companies, which agree to Sir Henry Deterding's attitude.

The article points out that the position elsewhere in Europe is even more marked; for instance, the French and Italian Navies depend on cheap Russian oil fuel.

It concludes by observing that tactically the excursions of American interests into the Russian oil trade are very unfortunate, as not only are they arousing the Royal Dutch Co., but they offer direct encouragement to any attempts that may be made by Mexico to confiscate oil properties.

BURMAH'S UNIVERSITY.

2100,000 GIFT BY OIL COMPANY.

Sir John Cargill, presiding at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Burmah Oil Company, in Glasgow, said the directors had offered £100,000 to establish a college of mining and engineering in the new University of Burmah, an announcement that was greeted with applause from a large gathering of shareholders. Sir John stated that some of them might be weary of the movement, which after years of incubation, had at last succeeded in securing for Burmah its own University. The Government had made itself responsible for the cost of part of the scheme, but the State aid available was not sufficient.

An official of the company told a Press representative that the endowment would enable a much needed addition to be made to the University. "It will help the Burmese workers to improve their status," he said. "We have, of course, a large number of native employees who will now have a better chance of rising to higher positions through study at the new college."

FEWER CARS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTS DOWN BY £500,000.

AUCKLAND, N.Z.

A surprising decline in motor-car imports into the Dominion is disclosed in the returns for the first quarter of this year compiled by the New Zealand Controller of Customs. Compared with a year ago, there was a drop of more than 48 per cent.

The cars, chassis, and commercial vehicles imported numbered 3,608 of a total value of £283,075, as against 6,954, worth £1,180,011, in the first quarter of 1926.

Cars of all kinds except Italian shared in the decrease, but those of British manufacture did not suffer so severely as the products of the United States and Canada. United States imports were 1,928 cars, as against 2,136 a year earlier; Canadian 1,710, as against 3,899; and British 764, as against 805.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

LEAVES TO ATTEND NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, July 28th.

The Emperor left for the Bonins, aboard the battleship H.M.J.S. Yamashiro to attend the naval manoeuvres.

He will be sent a fortnight.

DRINKING METHYLATED SPIRITS.

CHECKING THE PRACTICE IN SCOTLAND.

NAUSEATING INGRADIENT INTRODUCED.

Some interesting experiments to reduce the drinking of methylated spirits in Scotland are recorded in the annual report of the Scottish Board of Health. The reduction has been brought about by the introduction into the spirit of a nauseating substance known as pyridine. Before its use the denaturants used were wood naphtha, minor naphtha, and in certain cases, gum-resin. Since May 1st, 1924, mineralised methylated spirits have contained 4 per cent of crude pyridine. This substance was introduced principally on account of urgent representations by Scottish local authorities who had accumulated evidence to show that the drinking of methylated spirits while not a prevalent or growing practice, was common enough among certain people to require consideration and, if it could be found, a remedy.

It is probable that those who are addicted to the drinking of methylated spirits are all more or less known to the police. The signs of drunkenness from this cause appear to be well marked. The small, the acute intoxication, sometimes the unconsciousness of the patients, are familiar signs. Sometimes they are removed to hospital, where the stomach is washed out. In custody they have been known to wake from a state of stupor, to take a hearty drink of water, and in a short time to relapse into a drunken state.

Several Hundred Drinkers Pause.

It is, of course, doubtful whether any constitution would stand prolonged bouts of this kind, and it is possible that the drinking of methylated spirits is of the nature of an occasional orgy. Measures for control of the sale were considered, but it was fairly clear that the cunning drinker would find ways and means of getting round ordinary measures of control. It was for this reason, among others, that pyridine, which is a nauseating substance, was introduced into methylated spirits.

The effect of this was watched with interest. Figures are now available for five periods of six months each. The persons convicted of drunkenness from this cause for the two six-monthly periods immediately preceding May 1st, 1924, numbered 797 and 716. For the first period after that date the number fell to 466, then it rose to 469, then to 629. It fell in the next period to 553, and then to 522. The numbers convicted range from one to 25 less than the number charged.

It is possible to explain the sequence of these figures to some extent, though probably the fullest explanation lies in the degradation of the people who drink these spirits. But it is fairly clear that the introduction of pyridine on May 1st, 1924, gave several hundred methylated spirit drinkers pause. Even before that date, however, the virtue of cheap "Spanish" red wine in rendering methylated spirits less unpalatable was known to the hardened drinker, and the practice of mixing the two grew. On the figures available, however, it seems that it never became so prevalent as it formerly had been, and the last two half-yearly periods show a drop in the number of cases charged.

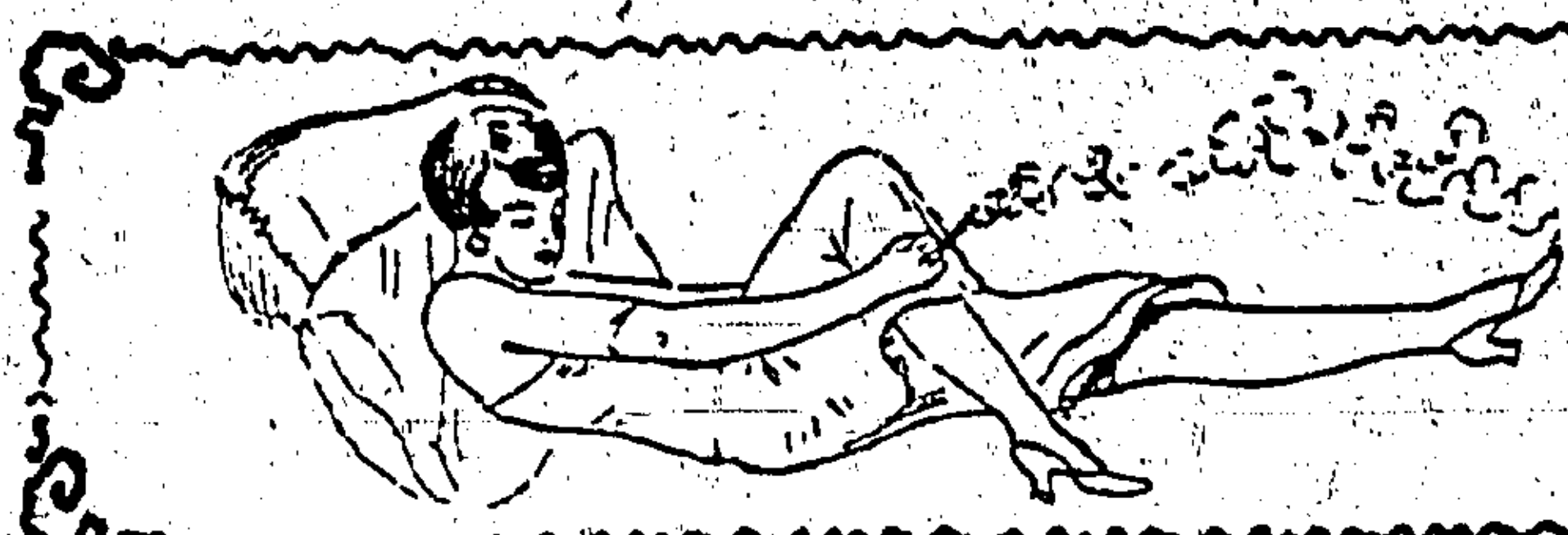
EMPIRE WAR ON LEPROSY.

THE NEED OF EARLY TREATMENT.

JOHANNESBURG. "There has never been such a hopeful position with regard to the eradication of leprosy, and if only some system could be devised whereby cases could receive treatment in the early phases of the disease the outlook would be even more satisfactory."

This statement was made by Mr. Frank Oldrieve, secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who, accompanied by his wife, has travelled down through Africa visiting the British Colonies and Protectorates and observing the methods adopted for checking leprosy.

Mr. Oldrieve found that there was probably more leprosy in Central Africa—Sudan, North-Eastern Belgian Congo, and the eastern portions of French Equatorial Africa—than in any other part of the world.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

HEIRS OF A NEW AGE.

THE BABY AND THE CAR.

To the modern baby, the young heir to the age of machinery, a motor car is no more wonderful than a perambulator. Yet to many parents of this latest generation comes a memory which cannot be wholly dissociated from St. George's Dragon, of exciting if awe-inspiring machines which a good little girl or boy might meet when they were taken for a walk.

Cars and babies so dissimilar are yet curiously bound together now-a-days. There are not a few young couples who have to face the decision of a car or a baby, but generally when a child is chosen they decide they must have a car so as to be able to take him about with them. "We should never be able to get out at all now that we have baby but for the side car." And in a year or two the excuse is "Yes, we had to get a small car now that we have two children." So the little mites whose eyes might gleam with adventure joggling along behind a stout pony, sit as blasé as their parents in the Austin Seven amid babble of carburetors and self starters.



This evening dress is cut on jumper lines with silver tissue over every satin beauty.

There is no danger in taking even quite tiny children motoring if proper care and forethought are used, but if there is to be any pleasure in the excursion the special needs of the small passengers must be taken into consideration.

Motor Picnics.

A motor picnic is an excellent way of giving the children air without over heating them and can be most enjoyable, or the very reverse. One thing to be remembered above all is that sitting still for long is a strain on childish spirits so that you should call frequent halts and let the children out even if only for a few moments, to gather flowers. Do not concentrate on "getting there," swift motion and imprisonment will make the little people cross and tired before the picnic begins and as the best of men are apt to find these family excursions rather trying it will then be a fiasco.

Important Accessories.

Three other things are important which apply, equally, of course, to any form of picnic; changes of clothes for the children, a pocket first-aid box and wraps and rugs. Even in our hot climate these last are important. A light coat will prevent a chill as one drives home and plenty of rugs to sit on are not only advisable as a question of health but prevent insect bites.

(Continued on next Column.)

WHAT PARIS HAS TO SAY.

Rumours and facts of what is going to be worn and what is going to be "tried out" fill the air, says a Home paper, and dressmakers are jealously guarding the secrets of what they will reserve for their mannequins to wear on the great occasion. Most people seem assured that longer skirts will be seen. Well, the short ones have had success enough in the past and perhaps the time is ripe for a change.

Lace and Georgette Hems.

Hems of lace on georgette gowns are a feature of several frocks that have been sought for the great day, and plain georgette frills of contrasting colour are sometimes seen on patterned chiffon dresses.

A delightful race frock of navy blue georgette had a deep hem of Chantilly lace dyed to match, the same lace forming the lower part of the enormously wide bishop sleeves. This was a quiet frock but very chic. A novel note was struck by the presence of silver lamé knickers banded in just below the knees by small diamond buckles. The knickers were, of course, veiled by the lace hem, but they are discreetly patent all the same!

Rucked Taffetas Hats.

Immensely smart are the new cabriolet hats made of rucked taffetas which have a tiny mask-veil attached to the cloche brim. A hat of this order destined for the Grand Prix was made of rust-brown taffetas with the little mask-veil in brown tulle bordered with a single row of copper paillettes. The cabriolet was trimmed with a single Juliet rose set in copper leaves, and the accompanying dress was brown lace and taffetas with a touch of copper embroidery on the left hip.

A Helmet in Dark Blue Velvet.

Another chic model shown in the same studio was helmet in shape and made of dark blue velvet, with flat ornaments at either side which had an Egyptian aspect. These ornaments were worked in blue silks and moonlight-blue iridescent brads. This model was one of those which completely hide the hair.

Some gorgeous evening frocks are being prepared and sold. The best models gleam and glitter as much as ever, but with a difference. All-over-beaded designs have gone out of favour, largely because of their too prominent popularity, nevertheless beads of the most costly order are lavishly used on evening wraps as well as frocks. The difference lies in the way the beads are done by hand, and immense care is taken to have them original.

Popular Blue Shades.

All shades of blue are in favour for evening frocks. Never have I seen the sapphire and moonlight shades more popular, and there is a growing partiality for a lovely shade of electric-blue which—in charmeuse and chiffon—is often shot with silver.

I predict that we are in for a small revolution where hair is concerned. An observant eye will recognise a subtle change of head-outline, here and there, when a number of smart women are gathered together. The Eton crop is slowly disappearing. Quite a number of chic girls are arranging curls over their ears, sometimes caught in by jewelled pins.

and other inconveniences of a sun baked hillside. Stones grit and sticks are not comfortable to sit on whether you are young or old; they certainly are not the ideal accompaniment of food, and every child drops a slice "butter side down," at least once in the course of a picnic meal!

Screw top glass jars are invaluable at a picnic for almost anything can be safely and hygienically carried in them. You can get them in several sizes at Lane, Crawford's. I also saw some little time ago at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's excellent aluminium boxes lined with glass which I think were from about 50 cents each and would take butter, cheese, potted meat, etc. There were also at the same shop collapsible aluminium sandwich boxes. The more the packages can be split up into small lots the better; three or four small baskets takes up much less space in the car than one big one, unless, of course, you have a specially made basket which straps on behind.

DRESSES AT COURT. A MAN'S VIEW OF HATS.

Glittering embroidery, corsages of diamonds, yards of metal laces, lovely diaphanous laces and gauzes, and jewelled tulle used for trains, combined with handsome jewels to make their Majesties' third Court as brilliant a spectacle as those held earlier in the season.

Many debutantes again chose coloured gowns. In several cases it was the older women, presenting the "bud," who wore white.

Gowns of Ambassadors' Wives.

Mrs. Houghton, the American Ambassador's wife, wore a draped gown of grey georgette, embroidered in diamonds, the silver tissue train being prettily lined with shell-pink chiffon. A pink feather fan to match was carried.

Gold lamé, embroidered with blue and gold flowers, was the choice of Mrs. Bristol, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet in the Far East. The train of blue crepe remain was heavily embroidered with gold.

Trimnings of beautiful pink artificial flowers were a distinguishing feature of the train on Mme. de Fleurius's gown. The dress was of pink crepe de Chine, the skirt having three pleated frills and the corsage being embroidered in diamonds.



A lovely dress of pink and fawn georgette with fine Paris shade lace on sleeves, the soft revers and at the hem.

Mme. Paravicini, wife of the Swiss Minister, wore a gown of gold floral lamé hand embroidered with mother of pearl sequins. Her train of rust-coloured tulle was veiled with old lace.

Two Beautiful Gowns.

A lovely glittering Martie gown of silver lace, embroidered with nacre was worn by the Marchioness of Salisbury, and her handsome cloth-of-silver train was embroidered all over with pearls and diamonds.

Azalea Pink With Silver.

Lady Rosemary Agar's gown was of azalea and silver gauze with a tulle train embroidered with diamonds and crystal.

The Countess of Middleton wore a lovely gown of gold lace over eyelashes. The lace train, like the gown, was decorated with nacre embroidery.

Lady Hastings, who presented her daughter, the Hon. Amyase Astley wore a gown of cream georgette embroidered with diamonds and crystal. The train of cream velvet was embroidered with rubies, pearls, and diamonds and lined with shell pink. Miss Astley's gown of jade and silver lamé was accompanied by a train of green and white shaded tulle embroidered with fine silver thread and finished with a cluster of water lilies.

Mrs. Finburgh, wife of the member for North Salford, who was presented by the Duchess of Devonshire, wore a silver lamé gown veiled with net. Her black lace train was lined with silver. Her daughter, Miss L. Finburgh, wore a picture gown of mirror velvet with an embroidered train, and carried a poxy of lilies of the valley.

DAYTIME PYJAMA CRAZE.

PARIS.

The craze of Frenchwomen to wear pyjamas on every possible occasion is growing rapidly. The proprietors of a cinema near the Church of the Madeleine have dressed their women attendants in plum-coloured pyjamas. Leading dressmakers are producing pyjamas for women made exactly as they are for men with the coat lapping from left to right instead of right to left.

Patel shades are the most popular, and blue with pink piping is the most popular of all. "Tea for two" is a model produced for hostesses who wish to receive their guests in pyjamas, while a well-known male dressmaker is showing pyjamas for dinner and evening wear. Cocktail pyjamas have also met with much success in Paris. The prices of the new pyjama suits are fabulous.

of the hat, however costly, is to conceal it.

Curiously enough, a great part of the world, if not the majority, has decided that a head covering is a masculine affair. We must be content with two examples. The men in India wear turbans, and if they are decently dressed must wear them; the woman wears nothing on her head or else the mere elongation of the sari.

In Spain no man will be seen in the street will not even walk two steps outside his door without a hat. But the women depend upon their hair with a sure instinct, or else on the lace mantilla, with or without the high comb.

In the old animal fables of India the lion is usually a magnificent beast, but intensely stupid and simple.

Men have something of the lion in them. In spite of their boasted superiority, they like many other barbarian tribes, are very bad liars. They may carry it off with the stock masculine phrases "decent" or "not half bad," but any woman can detect the note of insincerity which is so difficult to discover in a really fervent "sweet" or "too divine."

Women, so it is said, think a great deal of a new hat, and regard it as a great asset. They like to be admired; it pleases their vanity, or, not to use so harsh a word, it flatters their good taste. But if a man really and enthusiastically admires a hat, you may put him down as a liar; probably it will be obvious.

For women's hats are nearly all ugly—some not so ugly as others and some very ugly; none, it is true, quite so hideous as men's. This is, of course, heresy; if the ladies had the power of the Inquisition, you would be burnt at the stake, but you might escape with something less if you merely maintained that no woman with any pretensions to looks is not more attractive without her hat than with it. St. Paul said that a woman's glory in her hair; she has chosen to do without the greater part of that glory, but enough remains greatly to adorn her, and the chief result (Continued on next Column.)

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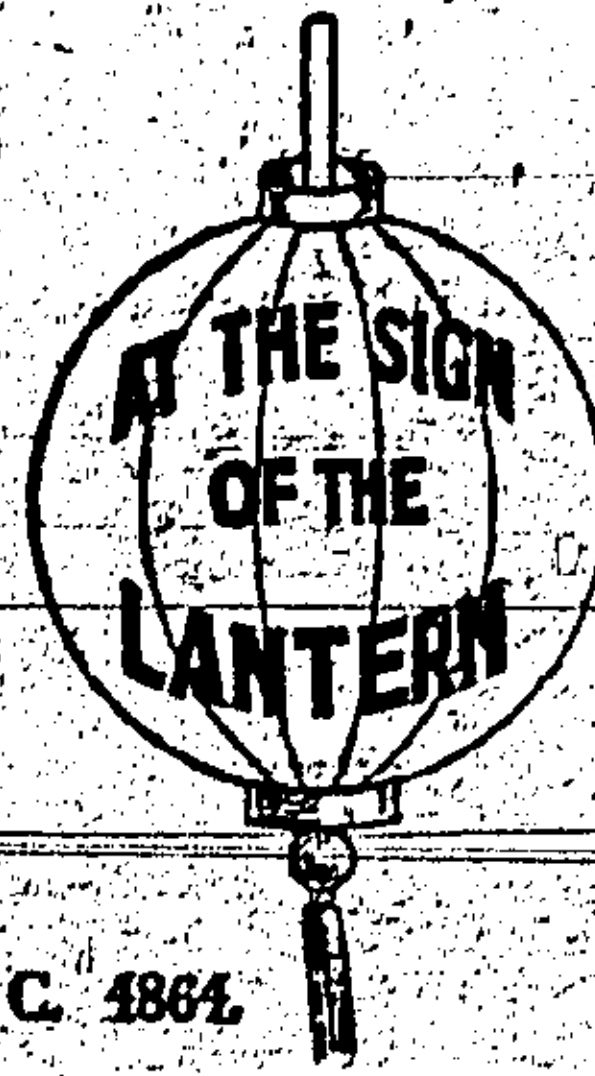
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[A.P.]

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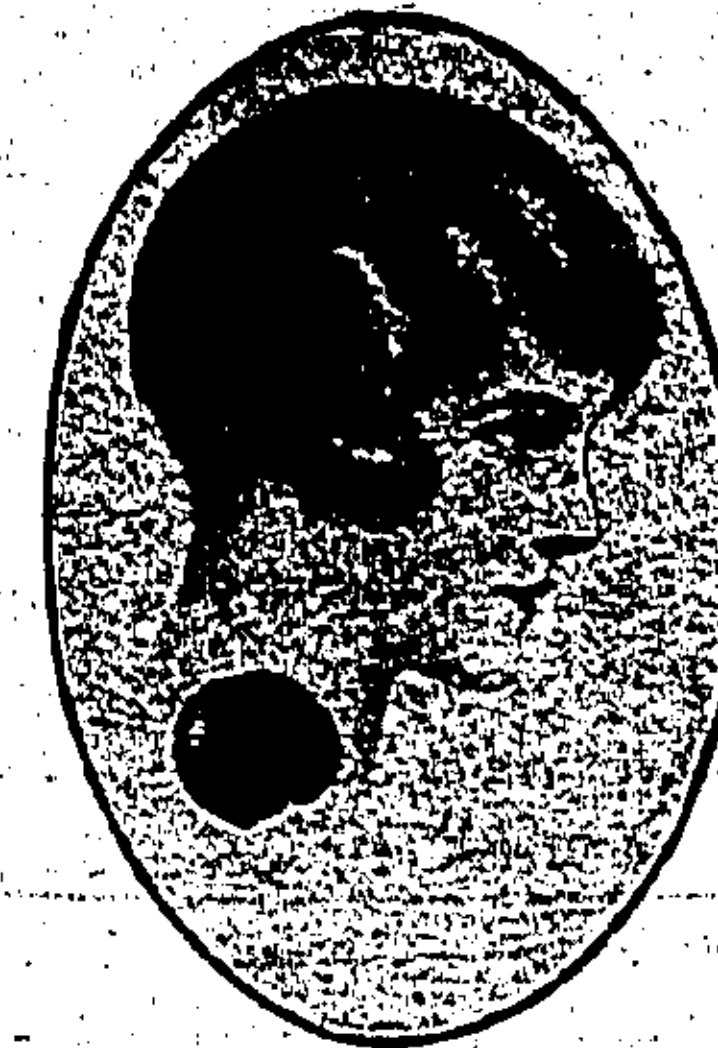


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[A.P.]

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LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. HONG DOUBLES.

THE DRAW.

The draw of the Hong Doubles organised annually by the Hong Cricket Club has been made and the list is given below. Entries closed last Friday and the tennis sub-committee have been busy handicapping the various pairs. Familiarity with the standard of most of the pairs has helped the tennis sub-committee and it is expected that many close finishes will be seen in the competition.

There are thirty-two pairs in all, so that no pair receives a bye. The first round matches must be played before August 14th, but the tennis sub-committee reserve the right to fix the date for playing any match. The draw is as follows:—

- A. B. Raworth and A. W. Hayward (owe 4/8) v. J. T. Prior and G. S. Hughes Jones (rec. 1/8);
H. R. Remington and G. W. Sewall (owe 1/8) v. E. S. C. Brooks and H. G. Sheldon (rec. 8/8);
W. I. Dunbar and A. W. Hay Edie (scr.) v. H. C. Macnamara and H. J. Armstrong (rec. 4/8);
H. V. Parker and R. P. Moodie (rec. 3/8) v. J. W. Alabaster and S. M. Garrard (owe 3/8);
D. E. Clark and J. D. Humphreys (rec. 1/8) v. C. H. G. Bradley and H. A. Mills (scr.);
G. Miskin and C. Blaker (owe 2/8) v. J. N. Owen and F. Syme Thomson (rec. 1/8);
Dr. J. Valentine and Dr. I. Newton (owe 2/8) v. A. E. Pritchard and W. Wooding (rec. 5/8);
E. A. Griffiths and E. A. Simon (rec. 15/2) v. H. Graves and C. L. Sanders (rec. 5/8);
W. D. F. Wilson and K. A. Mason (rec. 2/8) v. R. K. Valentine and A. C. I. Bowker (scr.);
C. W. E. Bishop and R. M. Henderson (owe 1/8) v. J. A. Worswick and C. P. Wales (rec. 1/8);
S. A. Arthur and P. E. Barker (rec. 1/8) v. Commodore J. L. Pearson and Ray L. Comdr. A. P. Shaw (owe 1/8);
W. A. Nowers and L. M. S. Lloyd (owe 3/8) v. A. H. Penn and J. R. Collis (rec. 4/8);
E. D. Black and D. E. G. Nicholson (rec. 5/8) v. M. D. Scott and R. L. Moncrieff (rec. 3/8);
G. D. Mead and O. J. Shannon (rec. 1/8) v. A. Piercy and W. B. Cornaby (owe 3/8);
Capt. A. G. Dobbie and Rev. F. P. W. Alexander (owe 15/3) v. I. E. L. Mackay and J. B. Hinton (rec. 1/8);
T. G. Bennett and M. M. Watson (rec. 3/8) v. T. D. E. Pendered and M. M. Maas (scr.).

THE LEAGUE.

The final match between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Club de Recreo for the shield in the "B" Division has been fixed to be played on Tuesday, August 2nd, on the Hong Kong Cricket Club court. To-day the "C" Division of the H.K.C.C. play the S.C.A.A.

MRS. MALLORY AGAIN DEFEATED.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 27th. The 18-year-old player, Helen Jacobs, defeated Mrs. Mallory in the Essex lawn tennis tournament quarter-finals by 6-0, 10-8.

HOW BETTY NUTHALL WAS DEFEATED.

JOAN FRY'S EXPERIENCE TELLS.

WOMEN'S TENNIS AT ITS BEST.

Miss Betty Nuthall was defeated in the women's singles at Wimbledon by Miss Joan Fry, Wimbledon's finalist of 1925.

Betty's defeat was the more dramatic because she claimed the first set in precisely ten minutes by six games to one, and at one time led by four games to love.

Miss Nuthall's play was simply phenomenal through the first set, but with the opening of the second set Miss Fry's position stiffened. Four games were registered against service, and two-all was reached.

Betty struck a bad patch from three-all onwards. She strove for the winning placement and hit the ball beyond the boundary. She conceded two love games one after another, and Miss Fry claimed the second set at 6-2.

Miss Fry claimed five games in succession. Miss Nuthall's occasional double fault showed that she was hard pressed. There is no playmaker on her foot than Miss Fry. Her sprinting powers were phenomenal.

Betty bombarded the backhand corner, but Miss Fry's improved stroke on this wing held firm.

Miss Fry went ahead in the third set to lead by three games to one. (Continued at foot of next column.)

GOLF.

HOLE IN ONE.

PRESENTATION TO MR. STANDAGE.

Mr. H. E. Standage while playing round Fanling Old Court on April 18th, 1927, performed the feat of holing out at "The Bog" in one. He has been duly awarded with a bottle of the famous Johnnie Walker whisky presented by Messrs. J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., through their local agents, Caldwell Macgregor & Co., Ltd.

FURTHER INFORMATION RE SUMMER MEETING.

EVENTS AT HAPPY VALLEY.

We are informed that weather permitting the Summer Meeting, as announced yesterday, will be held at Happy Valley from Saturday to Monday, inclusive (this week-end).

Events for decision include the Captain's Cup, but if the ground is unfit this will be played for at Fanling from August 6th to 8th. The Championship of the Happy Valley section has been fixed for Sunday, but if a postponement is necessary it will take place on Monday, and in this event players taking part will be required to start at 2.30 p.m. so that sufficient time may be allowed for other competitions afterwards.

The latter include Bogey and Medal Pools and Driving and Approaching Competitions. Fuller details are given on the notice board.

Ladies' Subscriptions.

A meeting of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club is to be held in the near future to discuss the question of charging subscriptions to ladies. The Committee wish to obtain the support of members in this proposal, although they are empowered by the Articles of Association to make such a charge if they so decide. The Committee are now asking power to charge ladies playing on courses of the Club up to \$2 a month.

BASEBALL FIXTURES.

There will be a baseball game on Monday, at Happy Valley, between the U.S.S. "Helen" and All Hong Kong at four in the afternoon. Mr. S. Hashima has announced the following as the line-ups for the day:—S. L. Lee, S. S. Lee, Zafra, Leonard, S. Hashima, Gozono, Alves, Kusano, Rocha, Cockey, Y. Hashima, Murata, and Shim. On Saturday, the Hong Kong Baseball Club will play the Filipinos, and on Sunday, according to Mr. Dick Shim, the "Tigers" will play the Japanese as arranged. To-day the Filipinos play the Japanese.

PING-PONG.

Eleven clubs and organizations in Hong Kong are joining the Hong Ping Pong Tournament League. At a meeting held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. last Wednesday evening, it was decided that the tournament should commence on August 17th, and entries (a team to consist of six persons) must be made before August 10th. Applications for entry to the League should be addressed to the Hon. General Secretary of the South China Athletic Association, China Building.

Among those entering teams for the tournament are Chinese Y.M.C.A., Chinese Athletic Association, South China Athletic Association, Tao Keung Athletic Association, Ship Ying Sha, Tutorial Institute, Wan Yan Old Boys' Association, Queen's College Old Boys' Association, Catholics Young Men's Club, St. Peter's Young Men's Club, St. Paul's Recreation Club, and others.

THE 1,000 GUINEAS GOLF TOURNAMENT.

DUNCAN'S BRILLIANT RECOVERY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 27th. At Leeds, the players who have qualified in the Thousand Guineas professional golf tournament are:

Melhorn	(72)	140
Nabholz	(69)	141
C. Whitcombe	(71)	142
Duncan	(63)	143
Compton	(73)	144
Taylor	(74)	146

Duncan in the second round made a brilliant 88, equalling the course record.

"Notable failures were Ray and Havers."

She was caught again at three games to one. She was caught again at three games all, and Miss Nuthall led at 4-3. She then seemed to have the match in hand, but Miss Fry replied by breaking through service to love, taking the game after Betty had rushed to the net with one perfect job. Four all. Fry was called after a remarkable service by Miss Fry, and a moment later she had won amazingly, 1-6, 6-4, 8-4.

TRIALS FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

NORTH BEAT SOUTH AT BASKET BALL.

South China had to yield the honour of representing China in the Far Eastern Olympic at basketball, when at the preliminary meeting at Shanghai yesterday, the Southern Chinese team from Canton was defeated by North China by the 30 points to 31. The Committee of the National Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, however, thought that the individual players of the South China team were superior to those of North China, and very possibly Wong Pui Chong, Leung Jude, and Sun Kuen of Canton will be selected to join the team that North China chooses to meet the Philippines and Japan. The Honolulu Chinese athletes who are to visit the South China Athletic Association, arrived at Shanghai yesterday by the President Pierce, and they are expected in Hong Kong on Monday. Altogether there are 21 athletes in the party, including a basketball and a basketball team, and a number of swimmers. At first the South China Athletic Association of Hong Kong intended enter a basketball team for the Far Eastern Olympic, but the contingent arrived at Shanghai too late to qualify the preliminary contest.

The National Federation have just selected 40 field and track athletes from all parts of China for further training as a result of the preliminary meeting held in Shanghai during the last few days.

Mr. Richard Shim, baseball manager of South China Athletic Association of Hong Kong and headmaster of Ying Wa College, has been invited by the National Federation in Shanghai to become one of the coaches at the training camp to be opened immediately, but Mr. Shim has replied that pressure of work here will prevent him from being present at Shanghai just now.

GOLF NOT A "SAFE OLD GAME."

THIRD HAZARDOUS SPORT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Golf, once considered a safe old game for men too old to participate actively in other sports, is now considered the third most hazardous sport played in the United States, according to an insurance company (says the Hartford, Connecticut, correspondent of the International News Service).

This company paid out \$12,400 in claims on accidents occurring on the golf links during 1926. In analyzing the 33,303 accidents, for which the company paid a total of \$24,547 during the year, actuaries discovered that golf was responsible for a total of 421 mishaps. Polo, football, tennis, in fact, all sports except baseball, ranked behind golf in the number of serious accidents.

Even the "Nineteenth hole" would appear to hold great hazards for golfers, for twelve persons were "cut on sharp instruments," and the statement of the company explained that these sharp instruments were "bottles."

"Struck by lightning" is another form of accident on the links, according to the statement. "Storm comes up, players get under trees, lightning does the rest," was the simple explanation.

Another frequent claim arises from "foreign particle in the eye," six embryo George Duncans having collected \$1,070 for this type of accident. These claims included two for \$500 each for loss of sight caused by a golf ball striking the eye.

A PUZZLE FOR GOLFERS.

EXTRA STROKES FOR KILLING A VIPER.

The following story is vouched for by a former judge in India as a personal experience.

"Some years ago," he writes, "I was playing golf in India with a friend whom I will call B. At the fourth hole both players drove good balls from the tee, but on coming up to his ball B. found it lying beside a small shrub that was growing close to the ground, round its stem being coiled a Russell's viper, which is one of the most deadly of Indian snakes.

"The ball was in such a position that to hit it properly the player had to take his stance on the shrub in which the snake lay, and if he trod on the snake, it was likely to turn and bite his ankle. Eventually he took his niblick and first killed the snake by hitting it several times on the head. In doing so he removed part of the shrub. Then he played the ball.

"The question then arose whether those strokes should count in his score, and alternatively whether B. should not lose the hole for a breach of the rule against moving or breaking anything fixed or growing. Both the shrub and the snake were certainly alive, and therefore, presumably growing."—Singapore Free Press.

BORODIN IN SPAIN.

FOUNDED COMMUNIST PARTY.

HOW HIS PLOTS WERE FOILED.

Lenin and Trotsky had at one time good hopes of a revolution in Spain, writes the Madrid correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, and after the visit of the Syndicalist Angel Pestana to Moscow they sent Borodin to Spain in 1920 with a Mexican Communist as an interpreter. With encouraging promises, backed by gold, Borodin had little difficulty in laying the foundations of a Communist party in Spain, which, with its organ, *La Internacional*, was at work creating "cells" in all branches of industry when the Military Directory summarily put an end to its activities in 1923.

Bolsheviks Work in Portugal.

The centre of Bolshevik intrigue in the Peninsula was then transferred to Portugal. During the revolution and the investigations that followed its collapse the Portuguese Government obtained abundant proof that during the last few years of political misrule Communism had made considerable progress. "Cells" existed in all branches of labour, in the fleet, and in some of the regiments of the army and of the Republican Guard. The Saeo Portuguese do Socorro Vermelho, a Red committee to help Communist refugees in Portugal, was subsidised by Moscow, chiefly for the purpose of coming to the aid of the Communists expelled from Spain.

Warned to Beware of Armed Civilians.

The desperate groups of the old political regime who organized the last outbreak at Oporto and Lisbon accepted Bolshevik co-operation. This their leaders admitted when after their surrender they warned the Portuguese Minister of War to beware of the armed civilians as they might massacre their prisoners. These same "armed civilians" made a point of riddling with bullets all the houses over which the British flag was displayed.

It is not generally known that during the last two years 149 persons, of whom fifty-two were police agents, succumbed to the bombs or bullets of agitators in Lisbon. In these circumstances and in view of past experiences the determination to form a common front by communicating information and co-operating generally is not remarkable.

AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

EXCITING BUT UNSATISFACTORY MELODRAMA.

"HECTIC CHICAGO."

D. W. Griffith, the maker of so many mighty screen dramas, has turned his hand to melodrama. A picture such as "That Royle Girl" is not likely to bring him fresh laurels. Its well worn theme is presented in the "hectic" atmosphere in which Hollywood specialises and it is regrettable that such an undignified story of the Western underworld should be related to Asia.

The film is a box office success because it has the audience gripping the arms of their chairs from beginning to end. It shows the "croaking" of a gang's enemies from the windows of a taxicab in the heart of Chicago; the ravens for jazz musician from the electric chair (D. W. Griffith has always had scaffold resumes a little on his brain); a cyclone that destroys a popular road house during a bootlegger's orgy. In brief, there are all the ingredients necessary to the production of melodrama.

W. C. Fields and Carol Dempster—so often seen together in pictures of real appeal—are the mainstay of a well-chosen cast. Fields has a kind of humorous blend with pathos that without stardom and Carol Dempster as Joan Royle has opportunity to display her ability to act the ingenious girl from the country who is yet able to save the situation in the last few hundred feet of the reel. James Kirkwood, plays the part of an honest attorney with the mind of a Puritan inherited from his ancestors. He looks upon Chicago lawlessness with a sorrowful eye, and finally succeeds in rescuing Joan Royle from the city's clutches.

The film will run until Saturday.

N.Z. WANTING THE M.C.C.

It will be the turn for England to visit Australia in 1928-29, and hope is entertained by the New Zealand Cricket Council that the M.C.C., during that visit, will cross the Tasman Sea and play a few matches in New Zealand. Overtures have already been made to this end, but, of course, Australia—responsible for the financial arrangements of England's visit—will have to be consulted. A match at Wellington and another at Auckland would entail an absence from Australia of about three weeks.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN.

THE CLUB PROGRAMME FOR AUGUST.

GALA PICNIC ON MONDAY.

The monthly circular and programme in connection with St. Peter's Young Men's Club has just been issued, and it again shows a very attractive list of events for August.

The circular states:—The main item for August is the Gala Day which will be held on Monday, August 1st. The launch will leave Queen's Pier at 11.30 a.m. prompt, and will proceed to Clear Water Bay. The arrangements are as follows: Leave Queen's Pier at 11.30 a.m.; arrive at Clear Water Bay at 1.30 p.m.; picnic on board at 1.30 p.m.; competitions and races at 2 p.m.; prize giving at 3 p.m.; tea at 3.30 p.m.; arrive at Queen's Pier at 4 p.m.

The charge for this will be \$1 each for members and ladies, and \$1.50 for non-members (meals not included). Refreshments will not be provided, but cakes, pastries, ice cream, etc., can be purchased on board. Hot tea and cups will be provided. The running of the races and competitions is in the hands of Messrs. Douglas Laing, W. M. Gittins, and E. Zimmern. Several small prizes have been donated.

The Programme.

The provisional gala day programme is as under:—Ladies' nomination race (candle); pillow fight; greasy pole; small boys and girls' race in 3 foot of water (padding); mixed team race; diving to buoy; dress in water (bring your old clothes!); pick-a-back race; wheelbarrow race (on shore); French and English (on shore); diving for plates; buoy race.

Moonlight Picnic.

As the full moon falls on a Saturday in August, it has been decided to cancel the usual picnic at 3.45 p.m. and to hold the moonlight picnic at 8 p.m. on Saturday, August 13th. The launch will leave Queen's Pier punctually at 8 p.m. and will call at Kowloon at the Police Pier at 8.10 p.m. and leave there at 8.15 p.m. The destination will again be Repulse Bay and the charge will be the same (80 cents for members and ladies and 80 cents for non-members).

Chinese Classes.

In compliance with many requests, the Club is starting a class in easy Chinese for non-Chinese-speaking members of the Club. Those who wish to attend these classes are asked to communicate with the Hon. Secretaries as soon as a sufficient number is forthcoming the classes will commence, and will be held probably, twice a week, at an hour most suitable to the majority of the students.

Hon. Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. F. A. Peterson has been appointed Hon. Assistant Treasurer of the Club, and in future members are requested to send their subscriptions to him, addressed to the Club House.

August Programme.

In addition to the Weekly (Saturday) Launch Picnics the following have been proposed for August:—1st.—Whist Drive at the Cathedral hall at 8.30 p.m. Proceeds in aid of funds for Annual Picnic for the Blind.
8th.—Social for Service Men 8.30 p.m. (on roof of Club House).
13th.—Moonlight Picnic, launch leaves Queen's Pier at 8 p.m.
22nd.—Social for Service Men on roof of Club, 8.30 p.m.
28th.—Whist Drive at the Cathedral hall, 8.30 p.m.
30th.—Meeting of Executive Committee at 8.30 p.m.

ALLEGED BOGUS DETECTIVE.

DEMANDS FOR \$500 REFUSED.

A Chinese who posed as a detective had the ill luck to "touch" the wrong man for \$500 with the result that he faced the Magistrate (Major C. Willson) at the Central Magistracy yesterday. He was charged with demanding money with menaces from the Man Kee Godown.

Mr. F. C. Hall appeared for the defendant, and Mr. D. McCallum watched the case on behalf of the complainant, while Mr. Leo d'Almada held a watching brief for "an interested party."

The prosecution alleged that on June 25th complainant was carrying some goods which he had bought from a shop at Canton Road back to his godown at Jordan Road. The defendant—with two others who were not in custody, approached the complainant and asked for \$500 before they would allow him to carry on with his business. They represented themselves as detectives. The complainant refused to pay and they went away. The next day the three defendants again called at the godown and renewed their demand. This time the complainant got exasperated and struck the defendant in the chest. They went away again and complainant informed the Police with the result that defendant was arrested.

The case was adjourned until Saturday at noon.

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NAVAL SUPREMACY IN THE PACIFIC.

A DISTANT "BOGEY" EXAMINED.

(By SIR HERBERT RUSSELL.)

A few years ago we heard a great deal about the "Pacific zone." Now we hear very little about it. This is certainly not due to the fact that, in a naval sense, the Pacific was more important a few years ago than it is now. It is probably true that that perspective became rather distorted immediately after the Great War, that Japan and the United States appeared to be drifting towards a situation of rather dangerous misunderstanding, and that to contemplate the possibility of a hostile attitude between those two nations is instinctively to visualize the Pacific as the theatre of it.

That a state of tension grew up between America and Japan shortly after the Armistice is a matter of historic fact. Japan had come out of the war with her sea power stronger than ever before, and with a policy towards China which excited the suspicions of the United States. America came out of the war with her Navy unimpaired, and announced a programme of battleship construction which astonished the war-weary world, and excited deep distrust in Japan. This country, still preoccupied in the painful process of licking her wounds, did not pay particular heed to the shadow that was suffling the Pacific. By which I mean national opinion is this country: the Admiralty took a definite view of the possibilities which seemed to lurk on the other side of the world, with the result that Earl Jellicoe was despatched on a mission of strategic contemplation, and the Singapore scheme emerged upon a still-puzzled public outlook.

Then perspective seemed to resume its true proportions, and the Washington Conference disposed of that material threat which had been casting a shadow from the American shipyards right across the Pacific. But the idea of the "future naval zone," having taken root, continued to sprout after the brief phase which planted it had definitely passed. Perhaps it was only natural that it should have grown with realization. "When there really was a period of tension between the United States and Japan the world at large did not quite grasp it. Only when it had passed did understanding of the menace soak in. The discussion began upon American 'hegemony' of the Pacific and Japan's bid for 'mastery' of the Pacific, and what our own position was in that ocean.

Glances at the Chart.

Before we indulge in the use of any of these rather sketchy adjectives implying military domination it would be as well to glance at the chart. Without troubling about the precise geographical limitations of the Pacific Ocean we may say that it covers about one-quarter of the surface of the globe. Now the "hegemony" of such an expanse is a pretty ambitious aspiration. If the phrase means anything at all, it implies being "cock of the walk" in the Pacific. Reduced to intelligible proportions this, in its turn, means the control of all the trade routes and the ability to deal successfully with any military situation which might arise. Needless to say that responsible thought in America and Japan has no more seriously contemplated such a condition of affairs than we seriously believe when we sing "Britain rules the waves," that the rest of the world is merely afloat on sufferance.

Interests.

If it comes to the question of territorial and commercial interests the British Empire has a bigger stake in the Pacific than either America or Japan. But in the military sense these two countries are more directly concerned for the simple reason that they have, from time to time, regarded one another as hostile objectives. We have never, at any rate within the last half-century, thought of the possibility of war with the United States or Japan. There was an outbreak of wild talk over the Venezuela business in the middle nineties which died out in a sort of mutual grin at the absurdity of a colossal campaign over a very small difference. Therefore we have never considered those shores of the Pacific which are coloured red on the map as strategic frontiers. I do not need to be reminded that Australia does not share in this view. She has the highest seaboard in the world and is, therefore, very vulnerable

to attack. It is this fact which has given rise to apprehensive fancy. Japan could descend on Australia at any time, and establish herself very dangerously before British naval forces on a scale to deal with such an invasion could reach the spot. Australia realizes this. What she does not always realize equally clearly is that if Japan dedicated the necessary strength to such a descent as to ensure a fair prospect of success she would be uncovering herself to a visit from the British battle fleet.

Hong Kong.

But here is a theme—only worth discussing for the academic interest of it—which brings us to the crux of "domination" of the Pacific—the question of bases. The British battle fleet could not steam from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Japan without several halts to refuel. And, arrived in the Sea of Japan, where, of course, plenty of submarines would be awaiting it, it could not proceed to a close blockade of Yokohama, or to bottle-up both ends of the Inland Sea, as would have been practicable in the days of sail. It would have to establish itself in a base of operations. Singapore is too far. Hong Kong would be valuable in trying to cut communications between Japan and her main source of supplies from China. But if Japan attempted a bolt from the blue against Australia she is not going to leave Hong Kong in much of a position to receive a British Fleet. Therefore, although as I have said Japan might uncover herself to attack by a powerful fleet, I confess it is not easy to see just how that fleet would operate. The point is interesting, because it brings us to a contemplation of the severe disabilities of modern warships in ocean warfare. To cut the communications of an invading force already established in Australia would be practicable by operating from a base in Australia as contiguous as possible to the headquarters of the invading force. Depend upon it that invading force would select its spot for descent so as to render this as difficult as could be.

U.S.A. Position.

Of the three great Powers concerned America is distinctly in the least favourable situation for establishing the "hegemony" of the Pacific should it come to a competition upon the subject. Japan, by geographical advantage, sits in a dominating position for defensive purposes. She has never arrived at naval world power, maintains no foreign service squadrons, and merely holds her own natural zone with such dispositions, fortifications, and bases as to reduce any scheme for attacking her to a hopeless prospect. The British Empire is favourably circumstanced for guarding a much better word than controlling—the Pacific trade routes. It has the Australian Fleet, with several bases in the Commonwealth, and the Eastern Fleet, with a chain of serviceable bases between Aden and Hong Kong.

America, on the other hand, has a few widely-separated island bases in which the Philippines alone are suited to the purposes of initiative operations against the one Power which might dispute her "hegemony." She maintains a great Pacific Fleet, but this does not often get much further into the Pacific than our Atlantic Fleet gets into the Atlantic. These fine-sounding designations are strategically meaningless. The Channel Fleet and Home Fleet were much more sensible definitions. However, this is an immaterial point in "hegemony."

When the United States Pacific Fleet steamed across from Honolulu to Australia it was demonstrating its "hegemony" of the waters across which it passed. No force in the Pacific could have effectively disputed its passage. But the triumphal progress of a great armada must not be confused with strategic dominance. It is not even necessarily symbolic of it. The *Zeppelin*, during her meteoric career, did dominate the Pacific, and it took many thousands per cent. of numerical superiority to ultimately track her down.

Of course, domination of a vast area may be effected by the command of strategic points. But no one Power is in a position to exercise such command in the Pacific as to justify the claim to dominate that ocean, although probably we come nearer to it than any other Power.

DENMARK TO-DAY.

"FAR AHEAD OF BRITAIN IN MANY THINGS."

WELL ORGANISED COMMUNITY.

Impressions of a recent visit to Denmark, where for some months he attended one of the high schools, lived and worked upon a farm attached to the school, and gained an intimate knowledge of the country and its people, were described in an address by Mr. Mark Bryant, of Claverton Down, to the Bath Venture Club.

Mr. Bryant, admitted that he thought Denmark was very far ahead of Britain in many things. For instance, one found there a much higher level of social and economic welfare than anywhere else in Europe, and a higher general level than that of the rest of the world.

In Denmark a small country of about 3½ million people, there were quite as many cows and pigs as there were human beings. It was the most beggarly poor country in the world naturally, and yet the Danes had made it one of the happiest and best countries to live in. A mere sand bank standing just high enough out of the water for people to live on—the general level was from 30 to 50 feet above the sea—Denmark had no minerals whatever, no stone, and no rivers. Nature had, in fact, been very unkind to the country which had had a very bad start, and he supposed that had made them put their shoulder to the wheel.

Land For All.

Mr. Bryant described how they had specialised in teaching the people the science and best theories of food production, arguing that everything that belonged to life should be made the subject of systematic education. Maintaining that everyone had some special aptitude for something or other, laws were made to provide land for the increasing population. Societies were set up to buy land and generally furnish people with a means of livelihood. Thus to-day every man and unmarried woman between the ages of 25 and 50 might have a small farm if they knew how to use it. No one in Denmark to-day needed to be without a livelihood or without the chance of doing something for themselves.

The speaker referred to their method of Government—they had proportional representation and the electors voted for one of the five political parties and not for an individual, the former selecting their representatives.

Mr. Bryant told how he went to see the Danish Minister of Agriculture, a man who used to teach ricks and houses, and who had been sent to Parliament by his party and would return to his calling on leaving office. There was no occasion for a politician to have a swelled head in Denmark.

The speaker said, in connection with his work on the farm attached to the high school he attended, that the man who had charge of the cows was called the fodder master, and was an expert in that line. "Although I fed the cows," added Mr. Bryant, "he took care to see that I fed them properly." (Laughter.)

Old Age Homes.

The social system was, perhaps, the finest in the world. Mr. Bryant asserted that we copied our old age pensions scheme from them. They grant allowances at 65, but the amount varies according to the circumstances of the recipient, and they nearly always find you a nice little home as well, as, for instance, the palatial hostels at Copenhagen, which Mr. Bryant has visited.

For a long time they have had widows' pensions, maternity allowances, etc., and everyone engaged in dangerous trades there was given a life insurance policy and some special accident policy. Every trade had to make and administer its own unemployment scheme, aided by the commune and the Government. The hospitals belonged to the State.

For 200 years they had had elementary education, and to-day the way from the school to the university was free to all. "I could walk into the university on any day to any lecture at Copenhagen just as if it were an auction sale," added Mr. Bryant. "What a difference such a state of things must make in the mentality of the people." The country, in fact, was full of people highly educated in some way or another. They claimed to have abolished ignorance, caste, and poverty, and the speaker firmly believed they had. They valued education for its own sake. (Applause.)

EUROPEAN TARIFF WALLS.

THEIR REMOVAL WOULD TEND TOWARDS PEACE.

DUTCH STATESMAN'S OPINION.

An interesting commentary on the present position of world tariffs, especially as they affect Europe, and the general attitude of mind towards the recent economic conference at Geneva, where 200 delegates representing 60 nations agreed by resolution that the time had arrived for a change in the present high-tariff policy, was made by an eminent Dutch statesman, Mr. H. Colijn, lately Prime Minister of Holland.

Mr. Colijn has been Minister for War, Minister for the Navy, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. For eight years he was a director of the Royal Dutch Shell Company.

"As a result of my travels and investigations," said Mr. Colijn, "I have come to the conclusion that throughout Europe there is an earnest desire for a readjustment of the present tariff barriers. And I believe that before long the nations will meet and put into effect in some way or other the spirit of the conceptions of the economic conference. It is gratifying to note that several European governments have already made definite declarations in this direction, and there is reason to hope that others will fall into line and do likewise."

Freer Trade Flow.

"What would be the effect, immediate and ultimate, upon a lowering of the tariff barriers?" asked the representative of the *Daily News*.

"I believe that trade would flow more freely than is the case where tariff walls are erected, and are being built higher and higher. We have had nine years following the war during which the countries of Europe have been influenced by many factors in the arrangements of their tariffs. Almost naturally there was a conflicting policy of one country in relation to another, but now that we have entered upon an era of comparative stability, the time is opportune for the recommendations of Geneva to be hammered out for the common good."

"What do you think of the attitude of England towards the proposals to reduce tariffs?"

"Let me reply in this way," said Mr. Colijn. "After the Napoleonic wars there was the same problem of tariffs, and England was the first nation to deal them a shattering blow. I have every confidence that in a large measure history will repeat itself at least, I hope so."

France's Attitude.

"Are you hopeful of France adopting in essence the spirit of the Geneva Conference?"

"France, I believe, will not hesitate to join in the tariff Locarno when she finds that it will be to her good. She did it during the time of Cobden, and I am certain she will do it again."

"Do you think that tariff readjustments under a common policy will be one of many tendencies making for international peace?"

"I am certain it will. When we get treaties mixed up with tariffs bitterness and jealousy are created. When the representatives of nations sit together formulating the details for carrying out the Geneva proposals there will be a policy of give and take, and from that time forward the world will begin to live in a state of greater freedom and mutual trustfulness."

CENTURY OLD WINES.

BRISTOL'S GREAT STOCKS.

Bristol.

The wine merchants of Bristol are lamenting that people have lost their taste for wines.

In the ancient cellars beneath the crooked streets of this old town, which for 600 years has been one of the centres of the wine trade, lie hundreds of bottles of port and other wines that have been maturing in casks and fuses for more than a century.

Our forefathers would have sipped the contents of those bottles almost with reverence, but the people of to-day, declare the merchants, do not appreciate these old wines.

"They do not know the difference between a vintage of 1834 and one of 1921," said one merchant. "We want to educate them to relish a good claret and an old port."

In the old days a man thought nothing of ordering a pipe of port (56 dozen bottles), a butt of sherry (64 dozen), or a hoghead of claret or burgundy (23 dozen) to lay down for the use of his son in 40 or 50 years' time.

Underneath the Tudor and Georgian houses in the centre of Bristol are the original wine cellars, stocked now not by the owners of the houses but by wine merchants. There are miles of these cellars underneath the streets and they have all been joined up by tunnels.

WAR SECRET REVEALED.

SAFETY EXPLOSIVE FOR MINES.

HOW ANILINE DYE WAS DISCOVERED.

A secret relating to a new explosive that has hitherto been carefully guarded in technical circles was released at one of the demonstrations arranged at University College, London, in connection with the centenary celebrations.

Dr. W. E. Garner had almost ended a brilliant display of the curiosities of liquid air—he had pulverised flowers, made a rubber ball as brittle as glass, made a lead spring behave as if it were steel, and shown how a cigarette or a sponge-cake would blaze into flame after being impregnated with liquid oxygen—when he made the announcement.

He said that during the war the Germans developed the most powerful explosive known, a mixture of liquid oxygen and lampblack. The explosive came into use because there was in Germany a lack of the glycerine necessary for the manufacture of high explosives.

The explosive cartridge had the great advantage that within 15 minutes after being charged it became innocuous. It was now being used commercially in Germany for ordinary mining operations, and would probably be generally adopted.

The spirit of Sir William Ramsay seemed to brood over parts of the celebration, for it was in the chemical laboratory next door to the special laboratory erected to Ramsay's memory that Dr. Garner gave his demonstration, admitting that nearly all his experiments had been originally devised by Ramsay, and showing by the spark discharge, the nature of the gases of the atmosphere which Ramsay discovered.

A few miles beyond the train passes close by a busy cement and brick factory, their skirts on the slope the Ghazi's model farm. It is dotted with pretty white stone and red-roofed buildings and logs, open sheds showing the glint of motor-tractors. It is all aligned with trees—two million oak and a million other saplings have been planted there this year. Unfortunately, so little rain has there been, and so fierce is the sun, that the Ghazi has had to order out the fire-engine tanks of the capital for their watering. Young shooting crops of all kinds, scientifically planted and tended, cover the many acres of hillside. The farm is an immense private enterprise, and has cost a fortune. It has stimulated deputy farm-owners and rich yeoman all over the country to introduce the same modern methods.

Many Fine Buildings and No Shops.

It is a first hint of the modernity and enterprise which the capital itself is fast beginning to show. The towering aerials of the new wireless station, immense buildings of Ministries and banks surrounded by scaffolding, the dominating, glittering white rococo museum with gilded dome, fenced-off foundations being dug and laid, parks stacked out, boulevards apaving with stone setts, but used already by a continuous stream of excellent French one-decker motor-buses—all this is visible in the very fact quarter-mile up from the station. There, close by, is the Ghazi's *piéd-à-terre* in town, there the American Embassy, and the Italian and that other embassies' temporary residence on the left the National Assembly, with its new garden even now being watered; the completed but yet unopened Evkaf Hotel opposite, with its splendid reception-rooms where state dances are given; then the old Assembly-house, superseded for lack of space and dignity.

He was charged with converting to his own use.

£1,100 entrusted to him by Miss Dorothy Lucy Bevan, of Park House, Marden, Kent, to whom he was said to have represented that he had the opportunity of purchasing for £4,000 certain of his father's manuscripts for which he had a buyer at £5,000. A cheque for £300 entrusted to him by Mr. Morris Armitage, of Wilton Mews, S.W., for the purchase of a motor-car; and £200 entrusted to him by Mr. Green, of Brunswick-road, Hove, to invest on her behalf.

Mr. H. Morgan, prosecuting, said that in August 1923 Conrad was adjudicated bankrupt with unsecured liabilities of £26,727, of which £26,600 was owing to persons who had financed his so-called deals.

"The Black Mate."

Mr. Thomas James Wise, of Heath-drive, Hampstead, N.W., said he was intimately acquainted with the late Joseph Conrad and his family. Some years ago Mr. Conrad gave him the manuscript of "The Black Mate," and later he purchased it from the son for £150. He had obtained several others of the author's manuscripts from another source.

Mr. Halkett (the magistrate): You bought them just as you would buy an old chair or table?—Yes.

There was no question of the copyright!—When I bought some of them they had not been published, but Mr. Conrad trusted me not to let them be copied or published.

Mr. Wise said he had never made an arrangement with Alfred Conrad to reveal the manuscript of "The Black Mate" to him for £4,000 or any sum. He bought that manuscript from Alfred with some of his father's books and letters, and it was arranged that Alfred could buy back the books and letters if he wished. "I do not suggest that Alfred Conrad has told a lie to anybody in regard to this matter," he said.

Mr. John M. Armitage, proprietor of a motor company at Chiswick, said he financed Conrad in regard to debt in motor-cars on two or three occasions, and the money advanced was repaid with a profit.

In March 1923 Conrad asked for £200 to enable him to buy a car from a Mr. Wareham and gave him a post-dated cheque for £240, which was returned by the bank. Conrad afterwards admitted that he had no money to meet the cheque and owed Mr. Wareham "quite a bit." Conrad was remanded on bail.

THE BUDDING OF A CAPITAL.

HOW ANGORA IS BECOMING A MODERN TOWN.

NEW BUILDINGS AND BOULEVARDS.

(FROM A MANCHESTER GUARDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

Angora, May 29th.

Said a Turkish deputy to me on the day of my arrival here—

We are trying to make our capital dignified as a seat of Government, and suitable for Ministers and hard-working functionaries to live in. A year ago four of us were sleeping in this exiguous room where now a colleague and myself have our desks. Each of us now has his villa out in the town, and though my family still remains in Constantinople the amenities are coming so fast that I shall soon feel coming so fast that I shall soon feel able to bring them here. You will see that there is a really American activity going on—gangs of labourers working on the new buildings even on Fridays, our day of rest, and nights shifts following uninterruptedly on day shifts to lay down the water supply.

But this is anticipating. Three-quarters of an hour outside Angora the train stops at a wayside Anatolian village. It is an incredible collection of mud-built houses—the mud pale like dead man's face—with flat mud-and-thatch roofs and small square holes, some glazed, some unglazed, for windows. A dried mud turf or bricks showed that here too "building" was to proceed. A caravan of twenty-five to thirty resting camels lifted themselves one by one on their long, disjointed-looking legs and looped off behind the usual haltered ass and shambling man that led them. I seemed to catch, on the stuff-bound packs of their shabby loads, a faded hint of the dying colours of ancient Asia.

A few miles beyond the train passes close by a busy cement and brick factory, their skirts on the slope the Ghazi's model farm. It is dotted with pretty white stone and red-roofed buildings and logs, open sheds showing the glint of motor-tractors. It is all aligned with trees—two million oak and a million other saplings have been planted there this year. Unfortunately, so little rain has there been, and so fierce is the sun, that the Ghazi has had to order out the fire-engine tanks of the capital for their watering. Young shooting crops of all kinds, scientifically planted and tended, cover the many acres of hillside. The farm is an immense private enterprise, and has cost a fortune. It has stimulated deputy farm-owners and rich yeoman all over the country to introduce the same modern methods.

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The site, steeply sloping, commands the whole plain of Angora.

It is raised above the terrible dust-storms and the intolerable heat. It has its own water. Already the oblong of a proposed forty-room building is staked out. It is to be begun this year, and completed within a twelve month. Then a clerical staff will be able to be housed, and the Embassy personnel now cramped, will be suitably housed. The Ambassador's residence proper will, however, not arise till later, a little beyond this first building.

Meanwhile, on the long skyline just above, you see tiny dots going to and fro, the armed sentries. They are guarding President Kemal Pasha's house and dignity.

Going back to Angora there was, along the road, a sudden stir of guards, soldiers appearing from nowhere, revolvers shining, scurrying by in motor-cycles shouting out orders to right and left, beckoning, calling on the traffic to halt. It was the President motorcade down to his *piéd-à-terre* in town, his car closely followed by an armed police car. He was in black coat and bowler hat, smilingly pointing out to his companion the lightning progress of his Boulevard pierced between the cut and gashed rocks.

GERMANY AND THE SOVIET.

STRIKING EFFECT OF BRITAIN'S ACTION.

MAY BEGIN A NEW EPOCH.

(By ARNOLD REICHERT,

the well-known German industrialist and writer on politics. When the British Government broke with the Bolsheviks he was in Germany and took part in important discussions on the effect of the British action, and he writes the following article with full knowledge and authority.)

The breaking-off of diplomatic relations between England and Soviet Russia has made a very strong and favourable impression in Germany. Until then the most striking argument of the Soviet representatives in Berlin was as follows:

"The English Government (so they said) is perfectly well aware that Bolshevik propaganda endeavours to undermine the British Empire, the world over. In spite of this the English Government tolerates the Soviet diplomatic and commercial representatives remaining in London. Therefore the English Government 'fears' Bolshevism, and that is an obvious

a year or two ago; next the ex-headquarters of the Tribunal of Independence; then the seat of the People's party. Five minutes' run brings you up past all this to a square, where a huge marble pedestal stands carrying the Turkish flag. It is the pedestal which is to bear the Austrian sculptor Herr Krippel's equestrian statue of the Ghazi.

This is the edge of the lower old town which lies beneath the ancient walled acropolis, whose steep, bare, burnt slopes to Prefecture aspire one-day to lay out in ornamental gardens. Ministries in buildings old and new—one of the newest, that of Finance, is, typically enough, being feverishly torn down in part to be rebuilt and enlarged—succeeded one another within a stone's throw. Do not go on into the town to look at the shops, however. They are still the undignified and mixed stores of a very poor provincial village. But two clean and well-managed hotels and a Russian restaurant are recent innovations which have alleviated the lot of the foreign visitor.

The British Embassy.

Take, instead, the new lower road that runs along the plain past Ministries, banks, the colony of the Prefecture, with its modern fire-engine, watering and sanitation services, into the newly cut Grand Boulevard of the Ghazi and the "new town" towards the slopes of Tekemkaya, where the legations and embassies and private villas and Ministers' villas are arising. Even the few lowly wooden shacks that were the only habitations here a little time back have been shamed into new paint and wood. Here the Soviet Embassy, here the German, an elegant, demountable house overlooking the already laid foundations of the future embassy kiosks and its gardens, there the Egyptian, then, farthest up of all—under the very edge of the summit, where the Ghazi lives—the seven-acre area of our own future Embassy, with its ex-owner's old-fashioned wooden house, where the resident staff already live.

The site, steeply sloping, commands the whole plain of Angora. It is raised above the terrible dust-storms and the intolerable heat. It has its own water. Already the oblong of a proposed forty-room building is staked out. It is to be begun this year, and completed within a twelve month. Then a clerical staff will be able to be housed, and the Embassy personnel now cramped, will be suitably housed. The Ambassador's residence proper will, however, not arise till later, a little beyond this first building.

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proof that Moscow is more powerful than London.

Danger of Wavering.

By the fact that the English Government has broken off diplomatic relations with Bolshevik Russia it has been proved to the German people that England does not fear Bolshevism and that Moscow is not more powerful than London. For these reasons the great majority of the German people consider the breaking-off of diplomatic relations between England and Soviet Russia a most important event. Many Germans believe it may be the beginning of a new epoch in world history, as it establishes a clear division between Western civilisation and the Asiatic revolution inspired by Moscow.

There is a strong feeling in Germany that the German nation will, in consequence, have to join European civilisation in the time to come.

The favourable impression, however, produced in Germany by the breaking-off of diplomatic relations between England and Soviet Russia would again disappear if the English Government were to waver in the slightest degree in the decision already taken. The Bolshevik representatives in Germany would then say: "England endeavoured to turn against Bolshevism but is not strong enough to stand by that policy. After all, that proves that Bolshevism is more powerful than the British Empire."—*Daily Mail*.

DO WE WANT A CAESAR.

THE CULT OF THE SUPERMAN.

GREAT MEN WHO DWINDLE AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

[By DEAN INGE.]

Oswald Spengler, the famous author of "The Decline of the West," has given his opinion that the twentieth century will not see another Goethe, but will probably see another Caesar.

This is a bold prophecy, for it takes more than opportunity to produce a Caesar. I am writing with a bust of the great dictator before me. It was not for nothing that this Roman aristocrat, who lived two thousand years ago, left his name to be the title of all emperors for all time. Julius Caesar will remain secure on the pedestal from which Mr. Wells and others have tried to dislodge him. He was a supremely great man, a Napoleon without the Corsican's megalomania.

But the growing cult of Caesar and Caesarism is no accident. All over the world the praises of Liberty, the goddess of 1789, sound stale and old-fashioned. The Americans still burn incense before Democracy, and are willing to "shoot for the space of two hours," or "much longer, that she is great," but "Democracy" for them is charged with emotional values which have nothing to do with the meaning of the word; the Americans are blatantly prosperous, and nations in that condition forget their god and adore their institutions.

Not Wisdom, but Numbers.

In Europe we have no such temptation. The British Constitution, the contemplation of which has emancipated our grandfathers, is dead; and as for Democracy, with its "one man (or woman) one vote," we are inclined to say with the Frenchman Quinet, "O, the curious fetish! I have seen it too close."

It is now clear to everybody that universal suffrage puts the rest of the community at the mercy of the wage-earners, who rule us not because they are wise, but because they are numerous. Such a system is not likely to produce either a just or an intelligent government. Nor does it satisfy the masses. If there are any democrats left in this country, they are elderly Whigs who cling piously to the shibboleths of their youth; Liberalism lives on catchwords. Organized Labour is anything rather than democratic. No freedom of thought or speech or action is allowed within its ranks. Even secret voting, the Palladium of the old Radicals, is refused by the Unions. The unionist cannot call his body or mind or soul or vote his own.

Democracy has been already destroyed—and by the class which called itself democratic when the word was anathema in Parliament. We have not the choice whether we wish to be governed by a representative Democracy; that form of government postulates a fundamental loyalty which no longer exists.

"Catching the Speaker's Eye."

On the Continent, where the form of representative government is mostly borrowed from England, it may be questioned whether they ever have worked satisfactorily. Government by public debate requires a more phlegmatic temperament than the Latin races possess; reprimands sometimes lead to blows, and more than one Honorary and Deputy has been known to "catch the Speaker's eye" with a well-aimed inkpot. Even where the proceedings are orderly, Parliamentary government, except in its original home, seems to command no confidence or affection. In France politicians as a class are disliked and despised, and France is one of the few countries in which Democracy may longer exist.

In the seventeenth century, as everybody knows, hereditary monarchy was becoming automatic, among the ruin of feudalism. The Stuarts tried to do in England what their brother-monarchs were doing on the Continent, and they were only stopped at the cost of a civil war and a revolution. This type of State disappeared from the earth when the three Emperors were deposed as the result of the Great War. But the result has not been, as many expected, a universal victory for Democracy or Republicanism. On the contrary, a new type of dictator has arisen, and the form of government which he represents is a formidable rival of Democracy.

Dictatorial Idealism.

Last year one heard everywhere, "O that we could find a Mussolini!" It is a new thing to hear the question calmly discussed whether a military dictatorship would not be better for the country than the authority of the Mother of Parliaments.

It is not, I think, that we no longer value liberty and self-government, but if these are denied and repudiated by a large section of the population, we need for our protection a stronger arm than that of the House of Commons. Better,

we say, a dictator with force behind him than an impotent Parliament.

The dictator rises to power as a champion against anarchy and revolution. The first example in our time of this form of despotism was Porfirio Diaz in Mexico, who seems to have belonged to the same type as Mussolini. The latter, however, is the *de facto* ruler of a highly civilized country; he is ruling it, by common consent, better than it has ever been governed before; and he is supported by a genuine idealism which claims to have discovered a new and better method of politics than has hitherto existed. Mussolini has studied Machiavelli, and has stated his agreement with the cynical *Realpolitik* of "The Prince" with some crudity. "Men never work for good except under compulsion," "Democracy is folly, as is proved by the fact that it is always discarded at once when the country is in danger."

Continental and One-Man Rule.

But he really relies, not only on the fear of Communism, but on the patriotism of an ambitious people, who, being the countrymen of Julius Caesar and Machiavelli, are ready to bring all maxims and principles to the touchstone of practical necessity and expediency. Fascism is the most interesting political experiment of our time, now that Bolshevism may be said to have demonstrated its own impossibility. Already in other countries, and especially in Germany, the history of former attempts at Caesarism is being eagerly studied, and the fortunes of the present experiment in Italy are being closely watched. I have never met an observer of Continental politics who thinks that one-man rule has had its day.

This, however, is very different from the romantic admiration of the superman—the ruthless, iron-willed saviour of society—which was popularized by Carlyle, and preached by Nietzsche. Carlyle, as Mr. Birrell has said, loathed the destiny which compelled him to preach the gospel of silence in thirty-six octave volumes, and to trounce cant with words instead of blows. The scholar in his library dreams of victorious violence; if he were dictator, he would stand up nonsense from anybody. So he trains his heroic riding roughshod over all opposition, jack-booting puny opponents, taking away bawbles, and comporting himself generally as the scholar likes to imagine himself doing.

The Prancing Heroes.

But unromantic history gives us a very different picture of these prancing heroes. Cromwell, for example, is shown by S. R. Gardiner to have been a cautious opportunist, steering a rather devious course through innumerable difficulties, and never possessing much freedom of action. Napoleon, when he came to reflect on his stormy career, mixed a few Machiavellian maxims with others of a very different kind, such as "The longer I live, the more convinced I am that nothing permanent can be achieved by force alone." "Man can be governed only through the imagination." As for Nietzsche, Canon Streeter has lately written excellent sense on his famous accusation against "Christ of having been the all too successful prophet of 'slave-morality.'" It is Nietzsche himself who shows the temper of the slave. "Sheer power—hard, empty, heaving power—is the dream of the down-trodden." Such men neither understand nor want the fellowship of mutual consideration, courtesy, and self-respect, which the free likes to imagine himself the kind of man he supposes his master to be. The real rulers of men are not at all like what the slave supposes.

When the Strong Man Weakens.

The will to power, when it is either exaggerated or divorced from the will to achieve some particular object, regarded as desirable for its own sake, is pathological and akin to madness. It may overcome a Caligula or an Ivan the Terrible, but the tyrant desires only to husband resources which he knows to be limited. The religion of Christ has never inculcated slave-morality, except when, under Oriental influences, it has envisaged the Deity as a capricious and cruel Sultan.

There is not much romance about the business of dictator, when viewed at close quarters. The "strong man" may at times be necessary. After a long régime of parrots and monkeys, most people would be glad to welcome an eagle. But there are many objections to dictatorships, except as emergency expedients, which was the function intended for them at Rome. Among

others, there is the difficulty of getting rid of the strong man when he is no longer strong. If "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," one reason is that they are ceasing to be great when the world discovers them. Napoleon's marshals were beginning to grumble at his incompetence in the Russian campaign when he had reached the advanced age of forty-three. In this country we should have to be in a very bad way before we called for Caesar, even if we knew where to look for him.

RAIL & ROAD TRANSPORT.

MOVE TO END COMPETITION IN ENGLAND.

POSSIBLE SCHEME OF CO-OPERATION.

Important developments which may bring to an end the present fierce competition between rail and road transport, and put in its place a scheme of co-operation between the two services, are likely to take place, writes an *Evening Standard* Special Correspondent, as a result of discussions which have now been arranged for the World Motor Transport Congress in London this year and negotiations which are to take place before the congress opens.

Leading motor transport authorities in London informed me that they were anxious to bring to an end competitive tactics against the railways, and were hopeful, as a result of conversations which have been arranged, that when the congress opened it would be possible to put forward an acceptable scheme of closer co-operation.

Weight will be added to the discussions of this important matter by the fact that the personnel at the conference will be wider than ever before, and will include representatives not only of the trade, but of many official bodies. Meanwhile, before the congress opens, leaders of the motor transport industry in this country are making efforts to arrive at a common basis of understanding with railway companies. It is considered that, particularly as regards cross-country services, rail and road transport might cooperate to mutual advantage, and that co-operation would bring a rapid development in such services.

Authorities on both sides are hopeful that preliminary negotiations will prove successful, and that it will be possible to put forward a definite scheme of collaboration. It is probable that railway leaders will be asked to address the Motor Transport Congress on the subject and that discussions will be backed by outline schemes prepared beforehand.

Motor transport leaders now believe that the industry can best develop along lines of friendship to the railways rather than enmity, while the railway companies are likely to welcome any sound scheme of co-operation, as the present competition hits them severely.

It is realized also that any increase of freight charges forced on the railways as a result of motor transport competition would have a serious effect on the whole trade of the country.

Co-operation will be of the greatest importance, not only to motor transport companies, but to railway shareholders, who are likely to lend all their support to the movement.

Preliminary conversations, I understand, will begin almost immediately, and there would seem every indication that at long last the fight between the two transport systems may come to an end this year.

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SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 126th MERIDIAN EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 29th.....	5.53 a.m.	7.06 p.m.
" 30th.....	5.53 "	7.05 "
" 31st.....	5.54 "	7.05 "

others, there is the difficulty of getting rid of the strong man when he is no longer strong. If "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," one reason is that they are ceasing to be great when the world discovers them. Napoleon's marshals were beginning to grumble at his incompetence in the Russian campaign when he had reached the advanced age of forty-three. In this country we should have to be in a very bad way before we called for Caesar, even if we knew where to look for him.

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THE Steamship

"NYANZA"
Captain L. M. JONES, A.R.N.S., carrying his Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1927, at Noon, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further Particulars, Apply to: MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Hong Kong, 27th July, 1927. [5161]

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 26th.
Athos II. (M.M.), due August 30th.
Benvenue (Ben Line), due August 8th.
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.
Chironneaus (M.M.), due August 2nd.
D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 13th.
Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due August 19th.
Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Diomed (Blue Funnel), due October 8th.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due August 1st, 10 a.m.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due August 8th, 10 a.m.
Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.
Famelet (Doddwell), due August 18th.
Gotha (N.D.L.), due to-morrow.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.
Japanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), due August 23rd.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due November 25th.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 20th.
Kedah (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 30th.
Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.
Malva (P. & O.), due September 15th.
Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.
Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.
Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 25th.
Morea (P. & O.), due August 18th.
Napier (P. & O.), due August 29th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 25th.
Nyansa (P. & O.), due September 14th.
Oldenburg (Hamburg-Amerika Linie), due to-morrow.
Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 7th.
Rhezenor (Blue Funnel), due to-morrow.
Santia (B.I. & Apear), due Aug. 10th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.
Tandia (E. & A.), due August 6th.
Telemaachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 3rd.
Thecus (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 28th.
Previous On Date On Date
Day at 2 p.m. at 2 p.m. at 2 p.m.
Barometer... 29.64 29.62 29.65
Temperature... 80 77 80
Humidity... 78 91 87
Wind...
Direction... E ENE Calm
Force... 4 0 0
Weather... B.O. O
Rain... 0.06 0.00 0.12
Highest open-air Temperature, 27th: 81
Lowest open-air Temperature, 28th: 76
B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 29th to August 4th, 1927.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		Hong Kong Standard Time.	Local Time.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Local Time.
Fri.	29	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		9 12	7 5	2 31	3 2
Sat.	30	11 20	4 1	4 29	0 4
		9 31	7 4	3 12	0 6
Sun.	31	11 51	4 2	5 4	0 8
		10 22	7 1	5 58	0 8
Mon.	1	9 21	4 2	4 43	0 1
		11 3	6 7	6 13	1 2
Tue.	2	10 51	4 3	5 15	3 2
		11 37	6 2	6 49	1 6
Wed.	3	1 22	4 4	6 0	3 3
		0 13	5 7	7 26	3 0
Thur.	4	1 5	4 6	6 32	3 6
		0 48	5 9	8 2	3 4

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

"MALAYAN PRINCE"
The Motor Vessel "MALAYAN PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 28th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 3rd August, 1927, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th August, 1927, will be subject to Sale. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Telephone No. 3168. Hong Kong, 28th July, 1927. [5168]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

"GLENAMORY"
The Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 3rd August, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Sale. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 2nd August, 1927, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Vessel including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hong Kong, 27th July, 1927. [5164]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE—NOTICE.

S.S. "YALOU".

BRISANCE CARGO FROM DUNKIRK, LONDON, ANTWERP, &c.
Also CARGO FROM HAVRE, COGNAC &c.
Ex S.S. "COMMISSAIRE PIERRE LECOQ".

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 4th August, 1927, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors; Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, the 1st August, 1927. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. J. LIMAGE, Agent, Hong Kong, 28th July, 1927. [5167]

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S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 6th Sept.
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TJIGODAK	N. O. & AMOT	1st	3rd	BATAVIA
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	7th	10th	SHANGHAI
TJISAROEBA	SHAL. KLING.	9th	11th	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK	JAVA MAKASSAR	15th	17th	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKINI	N. O. & AMOT	15th	17th	M'YAN & JAVA
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	21st	23rd	SHANGHAI
TJISONDARI	SHAL. KLING.	23rd	25th	BATAVIA
TJITAROEM	JAVA MAKASSAR	29th	31st	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJISALAK	N. O. & AMOT	29th	31st	BATAVIA
TJIKEMBANG	SHAL. KLING.	4th Sept.	6th	SHANGHAI

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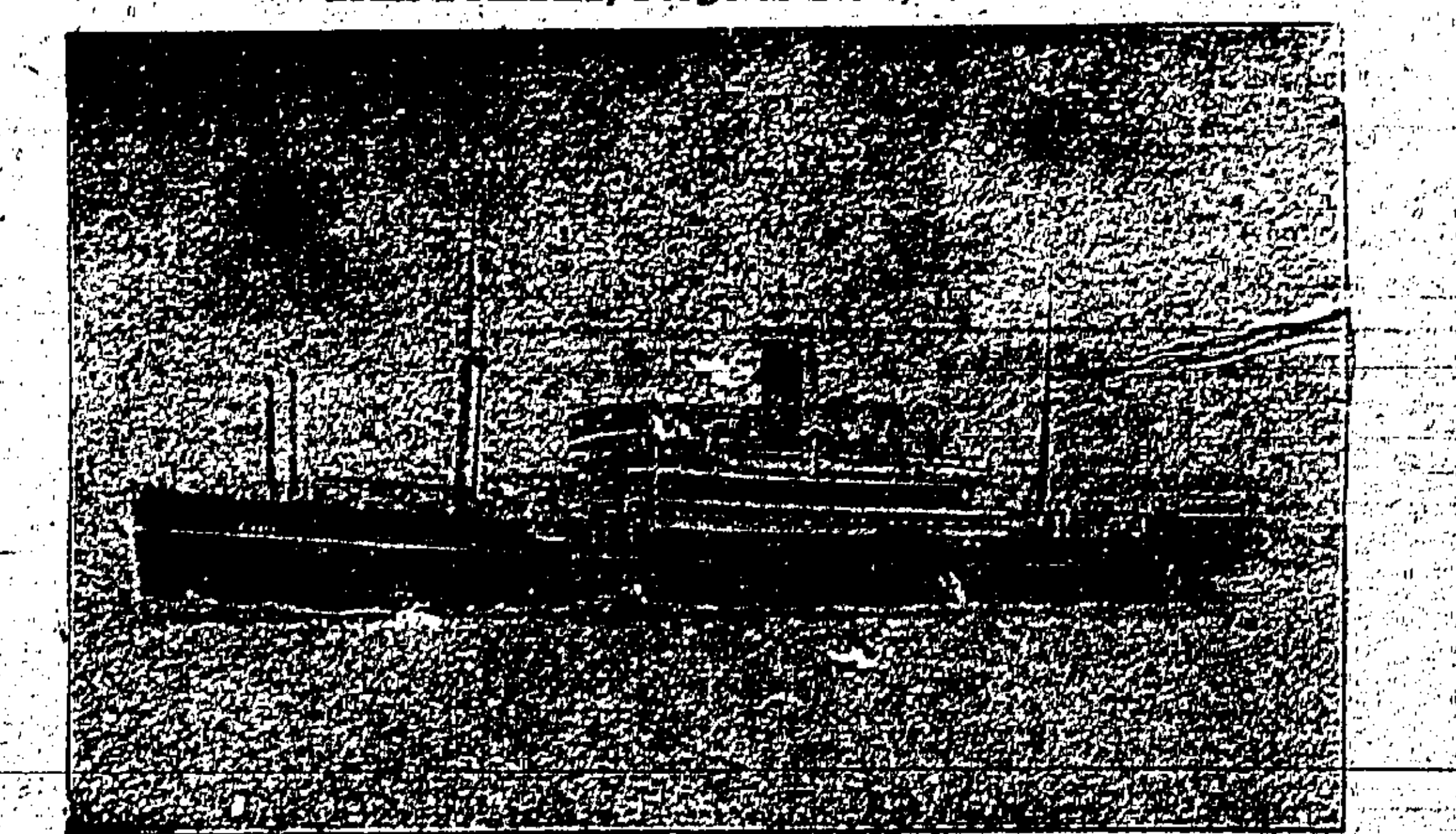
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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 27th.
Dorner Maru, Japanese str., 4,281 tons, Capt. T. Kocasa, from Bombay via Singapore. The latter port she left on July 21st with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—O.S.K.

Livingstone, Norwegian str., 918 tons, Capt. E. W. Nyquist, from Bangkok and Kohabang. The latter port she left on July 18th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17.—Chin Seng Hong.

Rangoon Maru, Japanese str., 3,837 tons, Capt. E. Aizawa, from Shanghai, which port she left on July 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—N.Y.K.

Sandviken, Norwegian str., 1,734 tons, Capt. A. Norvald, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C47.—Lam Fat Co.

Seattle Maru, Japanese str., 3,893 tons, Capt. G. Fujita, from Moji, which port she left on July 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A8.—O.S.K.

Song Bo, French str., 790 tons, Capt. Bonnamour, from Haiphong and Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45.—Messageries Maritimes.

Tachung, Chinese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. F. Tschann, from Saigon, which port she left on July 23rd, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. B21.—Wallem & Co.

Vimale, Italian motor ship, 3,335 tons, Capt. Eolo Chierico, from Shanghai, which port she left on July 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Dodwell & Co.

Winguen, Chinese str., 503 tons, Capt. I. A. de Lemos, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at Saikong Wharf.—Yew Kee Co.

July 28th.
Daifuku Maru, Japanese str., 2,037 tons, Capt. T. Torii, from Mike, which port she left on July 20th, with 4,100 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. B54.—M.B.K.

Glenamoy, British motor ship, 4,650 tons, Capt. Homan, from Singapore, which port she left on July 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Haiyang, British str., 1,283 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Singapore and Swatow, with firewood and general cargo amounting to 200 tons, lying at buoy No. A5.—Lee Fat Co.

Hakka Maru, Japanese str., 3,103 tons, Capt. J. Hayakawa, from Karatsu, which port she left on July 22nd, with 4,807 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. B51.—Yamashita Kisen Kaisha.

Hong Sang, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. R. J. Spedden, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B39.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Horn Maru, Japanese str., 2,250 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Swatow, with coal and merchandise amounting to 1,200 tons, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Hojun Maru, Japanese str., 1,305 tons, Capt. B. Uyehara, from Dairen, which port she left on July 21st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C18.—M.B.K.

Ling Yam, British str., 3,748 tons, Capt. Jones, from Swatow, lying at Stonecutters.—Lee Fat Co.

New Mathilde, British str., 842 tons, Capt. E. G. Ropley, from Haiphong and Hoibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C48.—Yik Tai S.S. Co.

Tai Sze Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Lo Yat Sun, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39.—Wing Heung Co.

Times Maru, Japanese str., 1,204 tons, Capt. T. Nakamura, from Keelung, which port she left on July 25th, with 1,700 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. C53.—M.B.K.

West Ivan, American str., 3,468 tons, Capt. C. H. Winnett, from San Francisco and Manila. The latter port she left on July 25th, with sugar and general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Swayne Hoyt Inc.

Yeiyo Maru, Japanese str., 1,284 tons, Capt. M. Yamachi, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B48.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

July 28th.
Dorner Maru, for Shanghai.
Dorner Maru, for Swatow.
Glenamoy, for Shanghai.
Hai Hong, for Swatow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kamagata Maru, for Bangkok.
Kamagata Maru, for Manila.
Kamagata Maru, for Shanghai.
Kamagata Maru, for Singapore.
Sandviken, for Swatow.
Seattle Maru, for Singapore.
Shandee, for Whampoa.
Skymor, for Saigon.
Song Bo, for Haiphong.
Ta Chung, for Ningpo.
Tak Hing, for Amoy.
Tung Ma, for Dairen.

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KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Monday, Aug. 1st, 10 p.m.

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Tuesday, Aug. 10th

PRESIDENT McKINLEY ... Tuesday, Aug. 10th

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th

Thereafter fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

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suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Aug. 10	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	Urg. Shipment Sept. 9
Aug. 16	Seattle	Maritania	Sept. 6	Urg. Shipment Sept. 12
Aug. 24	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	Urg. Shipment Sept. 23
Aug. 30	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	Urg. Shipment Sept. 27
Sept. 7	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	Urg. Shipment Oct. 7
Sept. 13	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	Urg. Shipment Oct. 11
Sept. 20	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 18	Urg. Shipment Oct. 24
Sept. 26	Seattle	Devilbush	Oct. 22	Urg. Shipment Oct. 28
Oct. 3	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 25	Urg. Shipment Nov. 1
Oct. 10	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 4	Urg. Shipment Nov. 10
Oct. 17	San Francisco	Devilbush	Nov. 11	Urg. Shipment Nov. 17
Oct. 24	Seattle	Aquitania	Nov. 18	Urg. Shipment Nov. 24

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wednesday, Aug. 10th

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th

PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, Oct. 5th

Thereafter fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays.

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VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—

PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—

GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT POLE ... Tuesday, Aug. 24th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 8.00 a.m.

(Thereafter fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.)

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT POLE ... Tuesday, Aug. 24th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 8.00 a.m.

(Thereafter fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.)

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On or about 10th August

Further sailings Expected on or about Will leave homeward-bound on or about

M.S. "Java" ... 20th August

M.S. "Asia" ... 5th September

M.S. "Afrika" ... 5th October

Subject to change without notice.

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Agents.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" Friday, 29th July, at Noon

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" Saturday, 30th July, at 10 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "YATSHING" Sunday, 31st July, at 10 a.m.

OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & KUMSANG" Wednesday, 3rd Aug., at 7 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" Wednesday, 3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "YUENSANG" Wednesday, 3rd Aug., at Noon

SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" Friday, 5th Aug., at 3 p.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "HOSANG" Saturday, 6th Aug., at 3 p.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "WAISHING" Sunday, 7th Aug., at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... "KUTSANG" Wednesday, 10th Aug., at 7 a.m.

MOI & YOKOHAMA ... "HOPSANG" Wednesday, 10th Aug., at 10 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "CHIPSING" Wednesday, 10th Aug., at 3 p.m.

TIENSIN ... "FOOSHING" Sunday, 14th Aug., at 10 a.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "FOOSANG" Wednesday, 17th Aug., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" (via Oran) 6 p.m., 29th July

Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ... (via Oran) 4th August

Motor Vessel "GLENBARRY" ... (via Oran) 21st August

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCK" ... (via Oran) 19th October

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENBARRY" ... Due Hong Kong, 4th August

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCK" ... 18th August

Motor Vessel "GLENBARRY" ... 18th September

Steamship "CARMARTHENSHEIRE" ... 18th September

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

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Monthly sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—

via "YANG TSE" ... 5th August.

S.S. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON,

HAVRE about the 29th July.

SERVICES CONTRAOTUELS (Mail Service)

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (MAIL SERVICE)			
Steamers.	Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
PAUL LEGAT ...	—	—	2nd Aug.
AMAZON ...	—	—	16th Aug.
CHENONOUX ...	1st July	2nd Aug.	30th Aug.
ATROS II ...	29th July	20th Aug.	13th Sept.
D'ARTAGNAN ...	12th Aug.	13th Sept.	11th Oct.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

SAILINGS 1927.

Steamers	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 3	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 23	Dec. 4
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

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Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 20	Aug. 22
Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 12

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU ... Friday, 12th Aug., at Noon

TENYO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug., at Noon

KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.

* Calls Keelung & Los Angeles, Onitling Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 30th July

KIPANO MARU ... Saturday, 13th Aug., at 11 a.m.

HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISEIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SEIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Saturday, 20th August, at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 26th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LYONS MARU ... Friday, 8th August

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU ... Monday, 1st Aug.

TOTOHORI MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SAPO MARU ... Saturday, 30th July

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Aug.

KATORI MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

LIMA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

ATSUBA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

For further information, apply to—

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT

RETURNS.

DROP IN HONG KONG
IMPORTS CARGO.

THROUGH FREIGHTS FAIR.

There was again a fairly heavy list of arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, although they were three short of those of the previous day.

Local imports, however, were much below those of the previous day, totalling only 8,863 tons, compared with 13,541 tons for the previous period.

Of this amount a British vessel brought 1,486 tons, and in other ships the best freights were 1,300 tons of rice and 1,100 tons, 1,025 tons, 1,200 tons, and 1,000 tons general.

For ports between there were 28,405 tons, compared with 38,142 tons the previous day. The best return was 6,200 tons in an Italian vessel, and other good freights were 5,777 tons, 4,084 tons, and 4,111 tons in Japanese vessels.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and departures for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	2	3
Japanese	6	5
Norwegian	2	0
Chinese	3	1
Dutch	0	3
French	1	2
American	1	1
Italian	1	1

Totals 16 16

Total number of vessels in port 85, British 31.

Cargo Carriers.

Cargo carriers were as under for the period under review:—
New Mathilde (British) from Haiphong, Hoihow, 1,480 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Hong Sang (British) from Canton, 155 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Sung Po (French) from Haiphong, Fort Bayard, 1,300 tons rice and general cargo for Hong Kong.

Vimindie (Italian) from Shanghai, 500 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 5,200 tons general (through).

Sandviken (Norwegian) from Canton, 250 tons general cargo (through).

Livingstone (Norwegian) from Bangkok, 800 tons rice and 300 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Rangoon Maru (Japanese) from Shanghai, 1,025 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 5,277 tons general (through).

Horan Maru (Japanese) from Keelung, Swatow, 1,200 tons coal for Hong Kong.

Seattle Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama, Moji, 602 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,084 tons general (through).

Teijun Maru (Japanese) from Canton.

Kojun Maru (Japanese) from Dairen, 1,000 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,001 tons general (through).

(Continued on next column.)

DAILY-WATERFRONT NEWS.

BLAKE PIER OPENED TO PUBLIC.

CHINESE RED CROSS AND TYPHOON VICTIMS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

A notice issued at the Harbour Office yesterday states that Blake Pier, has practically been rebuilt as regards the piling and has now been opened to the use of the general public.

Revised Sailings.

It is announced that revised sailings for the week-end to Macao will be as follows: The "Sui An" will depart from Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. on Sunday, and the "Sui An" at 9 a.m. The return will be made by the "Taishan" at 3 p.m. and "Sui An" at 4 p.m. On Monday, it being a general holiday, the "Sui An" will sail at 9 a.m. and the "Sui Tai" at 9 p.m. for Macao, the "Sui Tai" making the morning trip from Macao at 8 a.m., while the "Sui An" will return to Hong Kong.

"Kong Wing."

Through the heavy weather of last week-end, the "Kong Wing," now on the Wuchow-Hong Kong run, developed engine defects. The steamer was at anchor below Wuchow.

Home Mails.

There is an "Home mail" via Siberia due to-day on the "Hakusan Maru," which incidentally takes the Home mail via Suez this week-end, the mail closing to-morrow at 9.30 a.m. There was due to-day Home mail via Nagasaki (letters only, dated London, June 10th), but the "Oldenburg" has apparently been delayed, for she is now announced as due with the mail to-morrow. Papers of the same date and via the same route are due on Sunday by the "Kum Sang."

Heavy Rain.

Among the four vessels which arrived in port yesterday after 9 a.m. was the "Sui Yang" (British) from Singapore and Swatow. The master of this vessel reports that during the whole of the trip from Swatow to Hong Kong very heavy rain was experienced.

Typhoon Casualties.

Reports from vessels plying on the West River state that the Chinese Red Cross is at work in the vicinity of the Canton-Kongmoon tow disaster. The work of recovering the bodies from the sunken junk is in progress.

Borneo Maru (Japanese) from Bombay, Singapore, 21 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,142 tons general (through).

Taizema (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan, 215 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Geyer (Mr. T. Kojima, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Kojima, Mr. and Mrs. Mori, Mr. O. Mori, Mr. Y. Yamaguchi, Mr. T. Iwasaki, Mr. K. Sada, Mr. S. Takamoto, Mrs. Chan, Miss S. Yamazaki, Miss Loong Yi Yuen, Mrs. Wong She, Mr. K. Muramatsu, Mr. J. Kojima, Mr. Ng Shing Fong.

West Ivan (American) from Manila, 284 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,001 tons general (through).

Kowloon Pier Damaged by Storm.

The Director of Public Works in a notice to the Harbour Office notifies that Tsim Sha Tsui Pier, Kowloon, has been damaged by the storm of Sunday night to such an extent that its use by launches and boats other than small motor boats will have to be discontinued until repairs have been effected.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The total number of Asiatic deck passengers entered the Colony for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 443, of which 395 were brought by the "S. New Mathilde" (British) from Haiphong and Hoihow.

Dangerous Goods.

Dangerous goods manifested in yesterday morning's shipping returns included the following:—A large quantity of ammunition on the "Vimindie" (Italian) from Yokohama and Shanghai; 30 cases of sulphuric acid, 30 cases of hydro acid and 240 cases of muriatic acid on the "Rangoon Maru" (Japanese) from Nagoya and Shanghai; Sixty tons of matches and a quantity of sulphuric acid on the "Seattle Maru" from Yokohama and Moji, for this port, and similar dangerous goods for ports beyond.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were as under:—North Wall Basin, Delhi; East Wall Basin, S/Ms. L.15; and L.19; North Arm, Fin-dictive, In Dock; Moorhen and Porpoise; Taikoo Dock, Foxglove; Kowloon Dock, Sterling; No. 2 Buoy, Wild Swan; No. 8 Buoy, Emerald; No. 7 Buoy, Dauntless; No. 13 Buoy, Rutland; No. 25 Buoy, Zarkie. Foreign Warships: French, Vigilant.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. s.s. "Garbeta" will leave for Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka about 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

The Ben Line s.s. "Denlaurea," from Leith, Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines, is due to arrive here on August 6th.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Kamo Maru," for Japan via Shanghai, on July 27th.—Mr. T. Arimura, Mr. T. Akagi, Mr. Y. Endo, Mr. T. Itoh, Mr. K. Hasegawa, Mr. H. Unakami, Mr. Y. Kurita, Mr. and Mrs. O. Tsin Shing, Misses M. O. (2), Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Harnwell, Mr. C. H. Nance, Mr. Sio Bee Keng, Com. T. Ishiguro, Com. T. Nakamura, Com. T. Honda, Mr. J. Miyoshi, Mr. S. Oda, Mr. D. Nicolau, Mrs. Kurita, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stibbe, Mr. H. Hino, Mr. F. Oda, Mr. K. Geyer, Mr. T. Kojima, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Kojima, Mr. and Mrs. Mori, Mr. O. Mori, Mr. Y. Yamaguchi, Mr. T. Iwasaki, Mr. K. Sada, Mr. S. Takamoto, Mrs. Chan, Miss S. Yamazaki, Miss Loong Yi Yuen, Mrs. Wong She, Mr. K. Muramatsu, Mr. J. Kojima, Mr. Ng Shing Fong.

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AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 14th August

S.S. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 28th August

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th August

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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BOSTON & NEW YORK ... via Suez Canal ... 1st October

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... From Hong Kong ... 5th August

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 5th August

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(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, Casa Blanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug., Noon	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,003	3rd Aug., Noon	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,619	3rd Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,883	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,938	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	12th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	18,504	30th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,003	24th Dec.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANTHA"	7,754	12th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July, 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,986	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haikou, Cebu, Kolambangan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union, S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape. The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"GARRETA"	5,377	29th July, 4 p.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	3rd Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,986	2nd Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	18th Aug.	Shanghai.
"NAGPORE"	5,383	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,938	16th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	18,504	28th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,003	24th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,938	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	18,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

